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TODAY:  
On the Hill Road Page 13  
**LEISURE**

## Dole Gambit Fails Perot Won't Bow Out for Him

By Blaine Harden and Eric Pianin  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With polls showing him behind and losing ground, Bob Dole sent his campaign manager to Dallas to ask Ross Perot to pull out of the presidential race and endorse the Republican ticket.

But Mr. Perot ridiculed that plea Thursday as "weird and totally inconsequential" and said he was in the race to stay.

"Am I in this for the long haul? Yes," Mr. Perot said of his third-party candidacy, in response to questions at a National Press Club appearance. "Do I intend to campaign to the bitter end? Yes."

Mr. Perot was also sharply critical of President Bill Clinton and the Democratic Party, asserting that ethical problems could force Mr. Clinton out of office before the end of a second term. (Page 3)

Aides said Mr. Dole, who was campaigning Thursday in Florida, was angry that word had leaked out about the Reed mission.

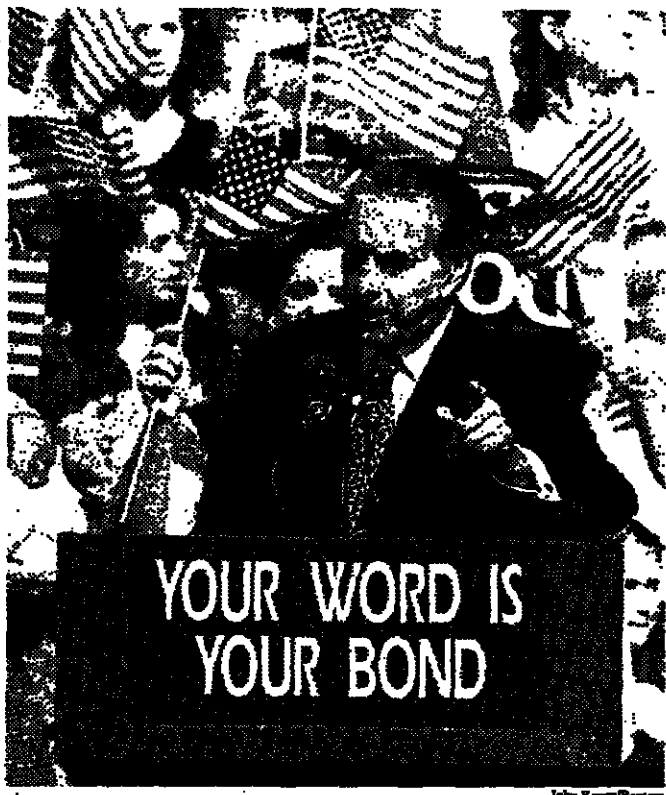
The Republican candidate angrily criticized President Clinton's ethics and claimed the "liberal media" was trying to re-elect the Democratic incumbent.

"Wake up, America!" Mr. Dole said at one rally. "You're about to do yourselves an injustice if you vote for Bill Clinton."

Mr. Dole's campaign manager, Scott Reed, met with Mr. Perot on Wednesday afternoon in Dallas.

News of the meeting stunned even top advisers inside the Dole campaign, one of whom said: "I don't know that it's the kind of

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Bob Dole campaigning in Georgia, one of the Southern states where the race against Mr. Clinton is unusually close.

## The New Gingrich Downsizing 1994's Hero

By Dale Russakoff  
Washington Post Service

DEARBORN, Michigan — The politician who once called himself a "transformational figure," who vowed openly to "shift the entire planet" — and then added: "and I'm doing it" — could be found this week doggedly trudging through Middle America in a grueling bid to save the Republican Congress and his own job.

Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House and leader of the Republican Revolution of 1994, has been downsized to a traveling salesman. Amid dismally low popularity ratings and a nationwide blizzard of attack ads, he is stumping almost unnoticed in congressional districts — appearing at a country club here, an airport hangar there — preaching to the converted about the promise of the Dole tax cut, the evils of big government and evil itself, which is his view of President Bill Clinton's relationship with an Indonesian billionaire.

"The White House press corps and the assignment editors are trying to sleepwalk us to this election with polling numbers while they're standing around covering the most corrupt administration in modern times," Mr. Gingrich thundered to wild applause at a packed, \$100-a-person fund-raiser for Susy Heintz, who is challenging David E. Bonior, the House Democratic leader and Mr. Gingrich's tormentor-in-chief in Washington. "If I use strong language, it's because it's the only language fit to describe what we are living through."

In an interview during a break this week, Mr. Gingrich, distinctly

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## Parliament Gives Poles A Choice on Abortion

Sejm Puts an End  
To a Virtual Ban  
Despite Pope's Role

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Siding with women's rights activists over the Vatican, the Polish Parliament's lower chamber liberalized on Thursday an anti-abortion law that is among the strictest in Europe.

The close vote capped a three-year effort by liberals to alter a 1993 law that virtually banned abortions. That law was a response to an abortion-on-demand policy that was followed under four decades of Communist rule.

The new legislation was passed by the Sejm, 228 to 195, eight more votes than were needed to override a veto by the Senate on Oct. 3.

Under the legislation, women will be able to end pregnancies before the 12th week if they face financial or personal problems, but only after counseling and three days for thought. The bill also provides for sex education in schools and cheaper contraception.

The existing law, passed in 1993 by a pro-Catholic government, permits terminations only if a pregnancy threatens a woman's life or health, results from incest or rape, or when the fetus is hopelessly damaged.

The Vatican, through an article in the official newspaper L'Osservatore Romano, condemned the passage of the bill as a "decisive step forward toward the culture of death."

It said Polish legislators had assumed a "very grave responsibility, setting themselves up as arbiters of the life of all those unwanted human beings who, thus, can now be suppressed with the benefit of the law."

Pope John Paul II lashed out earlier this month at Polish lawmakers who favored the new legislation, saying: "A nation that kills its own children is a nation without hope."

But President Aleksander Kwasniewski, a former Communist, hailed the bill as a giant step for women.

He said it "will eliminate tragedies and hypocrisy" and "enable women to make decisions according to their conscience." Mr. Kwasniewski added that he would sign the bill into law.

Supporters of the bill say it gives Polish women rights that women in other parts of Europe already have.

"We have returned to Europe," said a leftist deputy and Sejm speaker, Marek Borowski.

Catholics and anti-abortion groups protested against the bill in the past few days. On Wednesday, about 40,000 demonstrators — pushing baby carriages, carrying rosaries and crosses — gathered in front of the Parliament building and marched through Warsaw.

Anti-abortion activists vowed to file an appeal with the Constitutional Tribunal, which examines the constitutionality of Polish laws.

The law currently in effect was passed by the Parliament in 1993, and pro-abortion groups attempted several times to liberalize it. But President Lech Walesa, an ardent Catholic, refused to sign the proposed changes into law.

According to official figures, 559 abortions were performed in Poland in 1995, compared to 82,000 in 1989 before the strict law was adopted.

Advocates of easier access to abortion say many Polish women have had pregnancies terminated illegally or in other countries. (AP, Reuters)

## A Lion-Lamb Debate On the Euro's Value

A Strong Currency Would Bolster Pride,  
But Industrialists Covet Easier Exports

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Although the launching of Europe's single currency is still more than two years away, a struggle over its future has already begun.

Should the Euro be weak or strong against the dollar? The answer to this question has enormous implications for the future of world trade and for economic growth across the European Union.

Investors, policymakers and business leaders are taking positions on the issue, especially now that Europe's top politicians have made clear their determination to push ahead with the introduction of a single currency in January 1999.

The debate pits export-oriented industrialists, who argue that a weaker Euro will make their goods cheaper and

rency initially. What, then, might a "strong" Euro mean for the U.S. dollar? The consensus here is that the dollar might weaken by 5 or 10 percent at most, hardly a dramatic swing these days, and a range that one can easily find in a few months of dollar-mark or dollar-yen trading.

What is less certain, and perhaps worthy of more consideration, is whether the launching of the Euro might not create a dangerous situation in which the three main trading blocks led by the United States, Japan and Europe devalue their currencies to gain trade advantages.

"It raises the interesting question," notes Mark Cliffe, chief international economist at HSBC Markets in London, "of whether we will see a global war of competitive devaluations among the dollar, Euro and yen, and of whether the new single currency will be a trade tool."

Alison Cottrell, a senior economist at PaineWebber in London, reckons that some European officials would like to use the Euro as a weapon in the trade arena, but she doubts it will happen.

"The European central bank wouldn't really try for that approach," she said, "because they would want to maintain credibility through the strength of the Euro."

The debate over whether the Euro will be hard or soft is, of course, linked in part to the issue of exports.

Despite the frequent calls for fiscal rigor emanating from the Bundesbank in Frankfurt, many executives in places like France, Germany or Italy hope the new currency will not be propped up artificially against the dollar or the yen. Their logic is simple — something like one third of the French and German economies are export-based, and a weaker currency makes goods sell faster.

But others, namely a strange alliance of central bankers and German politi-

See EURO, Page 12



An Israeli soldier saluting near the eternal flame at the grave of Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli prime minister who was assassinated a year ago by a Jewish militant. Memorial ceremonies were held throughout the country.

## Rabin Killing: The Unhealed Wound

A Year Later, Israelis Remain Angrily Divided Over the Shooting

By Barton Gellman  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — In Hebron on Tuesday afternoon, a bearded Jew in a skullcap offered Yael Dayan, a leftist member of Parliament, a cup of tea. Astonished and pleased, she accepted. He flung the boiling liquid in her face, inflicting second-degree burns.

A year after a Jewish assassin shot and killed Yitzhak Rabin, Israel's first native-born prime minister, this remains a nation so divided that the initial gesture of kindness to Ms. Dayan, not its

betrayal, was the surprise. Faced with historic decisions to make about their long conflict with Arab neighbors, Israel's 4.4 million Jews are deeply split among themselves on what kind of country they want to be.

Equally dangerous, in the view of those who see a culture war, is that organized ideological and religious camps are giving less of their loyalty to the ruling bodies of the state — the elected government, the supreme court and the rabbinate — when those bodies make decisions they do not like.

"I always thought that if peace will

come, only then will we face the real questions: what kind of society, what kind of identity, who are we really?" said Elia Belfer, a social scientist at Bar Ilan University in Tel Aviv. "Apparently history is not so linear, because we are facing all of them at once."

As Israel marks the anniversary of Mr. Rabin's death — he was slain last Nov. 4, but by the Jewish calendar the anniversary was Thursday — signs of dissonance far outnumber the few efforts to find a common meaning in the loss.

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## Southern Africa Strives For New Free-Trade Zone

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

HARARE, Zimbabwe — After decades of discord and sporadic warfare, the countries of southern Africa are at last finding common cause.

This week, plans for a 12-nation free-trade zone won pledges of full support from the region's dominant economic power, South Africa, which gave its clearest indication to date that it now sees its economy as inextricably linked

to southern Africa's as a whole.

South Africa's trade and industry minister, Alec Erwin, vowed Wednesday to cut tariffs and to throw open his country's markets to imports from the region. He also said his government would aim to produce a "capital account deficit" by encouraging some of South Africa's cash-rich companies to invest in neighboring countries.

Those promises came only two months after the 12 members of the Southern African Development Community, or SADC, including South Africa, suddenly breathed new life into the 16-year-old organization. Meeting in Maseru, Lesotho, in August they signed protocols to create a regional free-trade zone and called for eliminating all tariffs within no more than 8 years. "We see a stronger SADC as a prerequisite for South Africa's development," said Mr. Erwin.

A senior politician from a southern African nation suggested that South Africa, which accounts for 80 percent of the Southern African Development Community's combined annual output of nearly \$150 billion, had another rea-

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### AGENDA

#### Russia-IMF Talks Break Down

Russia's central bank said Thursday that it had failed to reach agreement with a team that is monitoring compliance with the terms of a \$10.1 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund.

The breakdown in the negotiations highlighted Moscow's chronic inability to collect back taxes, especially from corporations. Noncollection is depriving the Russian government of badly needed revenue and endangers the payment of further installments of the IMF loan, which is viewed as critical to holding Russia's fledgling market economy together. (Page 17)

#### Philips to Regroup

Philips Electronics NV, grappling with falling prices and flagging sales, summed stock markets Thursday with a 77 percent drop in third-quarter profit. Europe's biggest consumer electronics company also announced a massive restructuring program, including job cuts. (Page 17)

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	43.98	Down	0.33%
5992.48		143.33	
The Dollar		Euro	
Yen	1.5178	Thurs. close	1.5215
DM	1.5945	previous close	1.5968
Pound	1.12625		1.1295
FF	5.191		5.144

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## Pope Embraces Evolution

'More Than Just a Hypothesis,' He Writes

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

ROME — Nearly a century and a half after Darwin's Origin of Species, Pope John Paul II has put the teaching authority of the Roman Catholic Church firmly behind the view that the human body may not have been the immediate creation of God, but is the product of a gradual process of evolution.

With a formal statement sent to the Pontifical Academy of Sciences on Wednesday, the Pope said that "fresh knowledge leads to recognition of the theory of evolution as more than just a hypothesis."

The Pope did not address the apparent conflict with biblical versions of the creation of the universe and humankind. But he called it "remarkable" that the views first espoused by Charles Darwin in the last century had "progressively taken root in the minds of researchers, following a series of discoveries made in diverse spheres of knowledge."

The statement appeared to be the latest action in fulfillment of frequent urgings by the Pope to Catholics that the church should be prepared to atone for wrongs committed in the past. In 1992, in a similar statement to the academy, a

group that advises the papacy on scientific matters, John Paul sought to rectify one of the church's most infamous wrongs toward science, the persecution of the Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei for asserting that the Earth moved around the Sun.

Though perhaps not as sharp as the conflict between the church and Galileo, Catholic skepticism toward Darwin's views long stood as an emblem of conflict between reason and dogma, faith and science.

Though such statements are usually delivered to the academy personally by the Pope, it was presented in written form because John Paul, who is convalescing from an operation last week to remove his appendix, continues to observe a reduced schedule.

Darwin's evolutionary theories were proposed chiefly in two works, "On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection," which appeared in London in 1859, and "The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex," published in 1871.

The statement was immediately welcomed by prominent natural scientists.

"As he has done many times in the

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	11.3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1.600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	2E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	320 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mkt. (Eur.)	\$1.20



Forum for Democracy / Muslim Cleric's Political Influence

# A Soft Advocate for a Liberal Indonesia

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

**J**AKARTA — His sight is almost gone now, and he is so round that when he sits on a couch he half squats, precariously balanced on the edge.

His unprepossessing appearance might make it easy to underestimate Abdurrahman Wahid — were it not for the fact that this Muslim cleric and scholar may well be one of the most influential players on Indonesia's political stage, one who could have a decisive hand in shaping the country's future democratic development.

Mr. Wahid is one of the few people here who can rightly claim to have the ear of the key figures on both sides of Indonesia's political divide: President Suharto, who has ruled this country for three decades, and Megawati Sukarnoputri, the most prominent leader of the pro-democracy opposition and the daughter of Mr. Suharto's predecessor.

Mrs. Sukarnoputri, he said, "is almost like a younger sister. She needs an older brother. She looks to me as a kind of substitute for her brothers." He also said he speaks regularly to Mr. Suharto, although he has not seen him lately.

In addition to his influence at the top of the political ladder, Mr. Wahid is the leader of Indonesia's largest Muslim organization, the Nahdlatul Ulama, which claims 30 million members, mostly in the countryside.

He also heads a new and little-known group called the Forum for Democracy. With only three political parties legally allowed to operate here and with most political activity tightly controlled, it is difficult to categorize the forum, which Mr. Wahid describes as more like "a discussion club" than an advocacy group. But in an interview, the cleric left little doubt about his views on the need for further political liberalization in Indonesia — and in this predominantly Muslim country, his views carry weight.

"When he speaks about democracy, he has clout," said Endy M. Bayuni, managing editor of the English-language Jakarta Post. "We're talking about 25 million, to 30 million followers of this movement. It's mainly rural people, and they are very devoted to their leader."

Mr. Wahid, in an interview, conceded that the very existence of his organization may be rattling the Suharto regime. "The government said we could exist if we are not an organization, but only a gathering, and as such we have no membership, no formal leadership," Mr. Wahid said. "We don't act politically, and we should not be professing ourselves as the opposition."

"They are suspicious," Mr. Wahid said of the government. "But since we don't do anything," the forum cannot be outlawed, he said.

Since a riot in Jakarta in July — prompted by the



Abdurrahman Wahid is one of the few people in Indonesia who can claim to have the ear of the key figures on both sides of the political divide.

military's takeover of Indonesian Democratic Party headquarters to oust Mrs. Sukarnoputri's supporters — the government has cracked down on perceived critics, arresting more than 100 people and calling in dozens for questioning.

Human rights advocates, labor organizers, student groups and others have been targeted as the government pursues what it has labeled a Communist conspiracy to topple Mr. Suharto.

The military's recent proposal for new controls on local nongovernmental groups, or NGOs, that receive foreign funding could affect groups like Mr. Wahid's Nahdlatul Ulama. "The government is a little bit jittery," Mr. Wahid said. "They want to

destroy the NGOs. But I think we can withstand it."

Mr. Wahid, like others here, scoffs at the government's claims that a Communist conspiracy was behind the July rioting.

"The Communists, being a lost cause, can be blamed for everything," he said. "The government still thinks in old terms. They have to find old devils."

A report this month by a government-appointed human rights commission attributed the upheaval to three groups — two factions of the Indonesian Democratic Party and the government's "security apparatus."

**W**hen Mr. Wahid speaks, his topic is typically not democracy or supposed Communist plots, but the need for Indonesian Muslims to apply Islam in their daily lives. He says a moderate, tolerant brand of Islam that recognizes Indonesia as a multi-religious, secular state — could serve as an alternative to the Islamic extremism advocated by such movements as Egypt's Islamic Group or the Taliban militia in Afghanistan.

Mr. Suharto is said to be so wary of Mr. Wahid's influence that the government has tried several times to have him removed from the elected chairmanship of the Nahdlatul Ulama. Each time, those efforts have failed, and Mr. Wahid's influence has grown stronger.

"The government doesn't like him, and even wanted to topple him," said Goenawan Mohamad, editor of the weekly news magazine Tempo, which has been banned by the government. The Nahdlatul Ulama "is not a party — it's a community," without a centralized structure or specific political agenda, meaning the organization poses little direct threat to the regime, Mr. Goenawan said. "On the other hand, if Wahid were to be arrested, there would be a big problem."

Mr. Wahid, for his part, seems to be trying to avoid a direct confrontation with Mr. Suharto. It is the same advice he gives Mrs. Sukarnoputri — which may help explain why she has been keeping a low profile lately, rarely making public pronouncements and staying strictly within the letter of the law.

Her low-key approach has caused some consternation and frustration among her supporters, but for Mr. Wahid, going softly is now the only way to go.

"I think it's better for her to be a little bit cautious, a little bit subdued, not confront the government," he said. To move too quickly into a direct challenge to Mr. Suharto, he said, "will erode her support within the party."

In general, he said, "the public wants a kind of low-profile effort that achieves long-term results."

## Here's How Flight 800 Might Have Been Saved

### Technique Flushes Out Fuel Tank Vapors

By Andrew C. Revkin  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Twenty-four years ago, the Federal Aviation Administration proposed requiring airlines to use a technique already in place on some military aircraft to prevent fuel-tank explosions — a process that might have prevented the crash of Trans World Airlines Flight 800, according to federal officials investigating the crash.

But the aviation industry successfully lobbied against the proposal, saying the procedure and related equipment were unnecessary and too costly.

The technique, "inerting," flushes explosive vapors from the empty space in fuel tanks by pumping in nitrogen or some other inert, nonflammable gas. As a result of the Flight 800 crash, federal aviation officials say they are taking a new look at the idea.

Investigators say they believe that an explosion of jet-fuel vapors burst the nearly empty center fuel tank of the Boeing 747 on July 17, 11 minutes after takeoff for Paris from New York's JFK Airport. But they have not yet determined if the blast was ignited by a mechanical failure or an explosive device.

Regardless of what sparked the blast, the tank probably would not have exploded if it had been flushed of its explosive mix of air and fuel vapor before the jet took off, many aviation experts say. Tanks are commonly flushed to reduce the craft's weight if the fuel is not needed for the flight.

"Obviously, inerting the tank would prevent an explosion," said a senior official at the National Transportation Safety Board. He added that there is "quite a bit of talk now" about finding ways to revive the practice on commercial jets.

The inerting technique was developed decades ago to prevent explosions if fuel tanks on military jets are hit by enemy fire. The aviation agency first proposed using it on commercial airlines in 1972. A few years later, however, the agency abandoned the idea after the airlines complained that cylinders of liquid nitrogen and other new gear would weigh planes down and raise their costs, while the risk of a tank explosion was minute.

Since then, the industry and its regulators have focused on eliminating possible sources of heat, fire or sparks around fuel tanks instead of eliminating the explosive atmosphere inside the tanks.

But now that investigators have said a fuel tank explosion was a central event in the disintegration of Flight 800, engineers and aviation experts inside and outside the investigation are pushing for a reconsideration of inerting on some commercial jet flights.

"After TWA 800, this is certainly going to be an issue we're going to revisit," said Thomas McSweeney, who directs the federal agency's aircraft certification program.

Moreover, despite the airlines' continuing concerns about the extra cost and weight of inerting, a new idea has recently taken hold that could accomplish the same purpose with little of the equipment or expense. The procedure was explained by the senior safety board official, who insisted on anonymity.

Instead of carrying tanks of nitrogen, halon or other nonflammable gas aboard the aircraft — as is the case with military systems — the gas could simply be pumped into an empty fuel tank while an airliner is being serviced and fueled on the tarmac, the safety board official said.

The official added that costs would be held down because the flushing procedure could be limited to flights where vapors in a fuel tank pose the greatest risk: those, like TWA Flight 800, in which an unneeded tank is left largely empty of fuel.

On many routes, large jets use only a fraction of their tank capacity, and the center tank — located between the wings and beneath the cabin — is usually emptied first. In addition, the inerting technique would be needed only on flights departing in warm weather, the safety board official said. As temperatures rise, he said, fuel can approach its flash point, the temperature at which

it evaporates and readily burns.

A spokesman for the Air Transport Association, the major airlines' lobby, said it would not comment until the aviation agency had formally proposed a new version of the inerting requirement.

Fuel experts say that fuel tank explosions are still rare enough that many military aircraft — particularly those not involved in combat missions — do not have inerting systems.

Even on many attack aircraft, they say, the risk of explosion is so slight that the gas-flushing systems are activated only when the jet goes into combat. In those cases, the pilot throws a switch that sends halon or some other inert gas into tanks as fuel is drawn down.

But the loss of the TWA jumbo jet and the deaths of 230 passengers and crew members have illustrated the importance of cutting any chance of a fuel tank blast, no matter how improbable it may be, several federal aviation officials said.

Fuel tank explosions have contributed to at least two other recent deadly incidents on commercial airlines. A center fuel tank explosion set off a fire aboard a Philippine Air Lines Boeing 737 that was still on the runway in Manila in 1990. The explosion is believed to have been caused by a spark from a faulty fuel system. Eight people were killed. In the crash of an Avianca Boeing 727 in Colombia in 1989, a small bomb burst open the fuselage and sparked an explosion in the jet's center tank. One hundred and seven people died.

### Only Way to Find Out

Investigators plan to blow up a center fuel tank from an old Boeing 747 to help determine whether such an explosion could have derailed TWA Flight 800. The Associated Press reported from Smithtown, N.Y.

"It is the only way to show how much damage would have been caused on board," a source said. The explosion is expected to take place within weeks in a Western desert.

## Caffeine Drip With Surgery Can Cut Pain

The Associated Press  
NEW ORLEANS — A coffee lover's fantasy, IV caffeine, has arrived.

This shot in the arm is not for everyday use, though. Intravenous caffeine helps prevent coffee and soda drinkers from getting withdrawal headaches after surgery, said a Mayo Clinic anesthesiologist, Dr. Joseph Weber.

Coffee drinkers who get the caffeine drip are less likely to wake up from anesthesia with a headache than those who do not, he said. "We're not talking just about people who go through two or three pots of coffee a day," Dr. Weber said. "Even one small caffeinated beverage a day will do it."

In studies at Mayo Clinics in Scottsdale, Arizona, and Rochester, Minnesota, Dr. Weber found that people who were used to getting a daily dose of caffeine had a 25 percent chance of a headache after surgery.

But he said an 8-ounce caffeinated drink two hours before surgery or in the recovery room, or the same amount of caffeine administered through a tube before the patient came out of anesthesia, reduced the chance to 10 percent.

Dr. Weber said an earlier experiment indicated that it was safe to drink up to 8 ounces of clear liquid as little as two hours before surgery.

The intravenous caffeine is good for patients who cannot drink a caffeinated beverage after surgery — for instance, those having abdominal surgery, Dr. Weber said.

## New Planet's Orbit Throws Theory Out of Whack

By Kathy Sawyer  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Planet-hunting astronomers have announced the discovery of a world so eccentric that it gives the phrase "global climate change" a new dimension and shatters at least one theory about the nature of planets.

One and a half times the mass of Jupiter, the new planet is in the constellation Cygnus (the Swan), about 85 light-years from Earth. This planet follows an egg-shaped orbit — an "eccentric orbit" in astronomical terms.

In fact, its path is by far more out of round than that of any known planet or planet-like object, inside or outside of the solar system.

This means that every 2.2 years, it

### 'Eccentric' Path Triggers Huge Climate Change

swings farther out than Mars, in terms of distance from its star, and then sweeps in as close as Venus.

"This drives very large seasonal changes," said the co-discoverer, William Cochran of the University of Texas. "You could have cloud-top temperatures near the boiling point of water" during the fleeting summer, as the planet accelerates during its close pass around its sun, then "near the freezing point of water" during the more prolonged winter as the planet heads toward the chill outer boundary of its range.

During this 800-day orbit, the planet "moves through the classic habitable zones," Mr. Cochran said.

But any life there would have to protect itself against the huge temperature and radiation extremes. At this point, however, nothing is known about the planet's composition.

The newly found planet orbits the star 16 Cygni B, long known as a "solar twin" because it is so similar to our sun in mass, age and composition. It is one of three stars that orbit each other in Cygnus (also known as the Northern Cross). Two other planets previously have been found orbiting stars in multistar systems.

In the year since the first planet was detected around a sun-like star outside our solar system, astronomers have found a total of eight, including some

that could in theory harbor life. Each discovery has broken the conventional mold in some way.

"What we're learning is a little humility," said Geoffrey Marcy of San Francisco State University, a co-discoverer of the new planet as well as five others. "We really know extraordinarily little about how planets form."

"We have to go back to square one and figure out where our solar system fits in," he said, adding, "and what made it a friendly place for life."

The previous record holder for bizarre planetary orbits was an earlier discovery by Mr. Marcy and Paul Butler that orbits the star 70 Virginis, which also was in a temperature zone that could harbor water and life.

Its orbit was less eccentric than the new planet's, but it was so jarring a departure that some theorists had "hoped it could be dismissed as a failed star, and not a planet, Mr. Marcy said.

The new discovery, Mr. Marcy and others say, provides sufficient evidence to wipe out the theory that planets travel in near-circular orbits.

Theorists already scrambling to explain this latest twist in planetary evolution. Among the theories: planets are fledgling planets colliding like billiard balls, distorting their orbits and possibly ejecting one into interstellar space; gravitationally induced waves or warps in the disk of debris from which planets form; or a "kick" supplied by the passing companion star sweeping in on its own eccentric orbit.

### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### Turkey to Build a Second Airport

**ISTANBUL (AFP)** — Turkey will build a second international airport near Istanbul, the country's largest city, Foreign Minister Tansu Ciller said Thursday.

She said the government had already found means to finance the construction, which would be completed within two years. The Kurtovik airport will be located 25 kilometers (13 miles) east of the city center, on the Asian side of Istanbul.

#### Copenhagen Airline Strike Ends

**COPENHAGEN (AP)** — Danish airport workers ended a three-day strike Thursday, after the SAS airline and a union leader it reprised reached a compromise.

The walkout by 280 SAS check-in, ticket sales and cargo personnel had caused up to one-hour delays on about half of SAS's international flights out of Copenhagen, but no cancellations. Other airlines were not affected.

The Danube remained closed in Vienna on Thursday after a boat accident two days earlier heavily damaged a weir, the river police said.

More than 300 taxi drivers in Ho Chi Minh City have ended a five-day strike, a newspaper reported Thursday. (AP)

As the hurricane designated Lili swirled in the open Atlantic on Thursday, forecasters said it could bring heavy winds and rains to Europe within four or five days. (Reuters)

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### In this Saturday's

**THE NEW YORK TIMES**

## Financial horror stories

Rating the fund companies  
and not their investments

**Herald Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

### WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Wind	Tomorrow	High	Low	Wind
Algiers	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Amman	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Arad	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Athens	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Baku	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Berlin	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Bombay	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Buenos Aires	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Calcutta	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Chennai	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Colombo	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Coimbatore	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Cairo	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Delhi	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Dubai	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Edinburgh	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Frankfurt	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Geneva	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Hamburg	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Heidelberg	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Honolulu	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Los Angeles	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
London	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Madrid	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Moscow	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Mumbai	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
New Delhi	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
New York	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Osaka	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Paris	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Perth	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
Phoenix	64/50	64	50	W	64/50	64	50	W
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## THE AMERICAS

## 'Soft Money' Keeps Flooding Through an Election Loophole

By Charles R. Babcock  
and Ruth Marcus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A tidal wave of money from both the Democratic and Republican parties is flooding the 1996 campaigns, giving the parties a greater role in presidential and congressional races than ever before and swamping the amounts spent by some individual candidates.

A \$100,000 donation is no longer considered top tier in this season of huge donations by parties. At the Republican National Committee, for example, Team 100 donors — those who give \$100,000 or more — have been outpaced by an elite group of even bigger givers. Known internally as the Republican National Committee's "season ticket" holders, they contribute \$250,000 or more.

The committee's chairman, Haley Barbour, said that about 25 to 30 contributors had earned that distinction this year. The "season ticket" concept was inspired by donors who wanted to make a single contribution and avoid being solicited throughout the campaign season. They asked, "Would you just let me have a season ticket and leave me alone?" Mr. Barbour said.

The phenomenon of these large contributions is known as "soft money," and for the parties, it represents the most lucrative loophole in campaign finance regulations. The donations are made directly to parties rather than campaigns and may come not just from individuals

but from corporations and labor unions, which are prohibited from contributing to federal candidates.

Individual contributions to candidates are limited by law to \$1,000 an election; soft money contributions may be as generous as a donor cares to be.

The only restriction is that soft money is supposed to be used for loosely defined "party-building" activities such as get-out-the-vote and voter registration efforts and not for individual federal candidates. In this election cycle alone through June 30, the Democratic National Committee raked in 119 soft money contributions of \$100,000 or more; the Republican National Committee had 101 similar donations.

Not only is there more soft money this election, but it is being used differently. With aggressive interpretations of what "party-building" means, both parties

are pouring soft money into what they call "issues advertising" that promotes the views of particular candidates.

The ads are barely distinguishable from regular campaign commercials, but the parties contend — and the courts have left the door open for this interpretation — that such advertising is aimed at educating the public on the issues, not at affecting their votes.

It obviously has been a deliberate strategy on the part of the parties to raise money outside the conventional channels, said a Brown University political scientist, Darrell West.

They knew this was going to be a high-stakes election and they were willing to push the edge of the law as far as they could in terms of how they're using the money," he continued. "What has happened this year is that the soft money has been used for purposes of electoral

advocacy, and nobody envisioned that's how soft money was going to be used."

Presidential general elections are supposed to be fully paid for with public funds. President Bill Clinton and Bob Dole have each received \$62 million in public money, generated by yearly taxpayer contributions, to run their general election campaigns.

The surge of soft money is dramatic: As of Sept. 30, the Democratic committee raised \$81 million this campaign cycle, \$20 million in the last three months alone and more than three times the amount it had raised at this point in the 1992 campaign.

For the Republicans, the growth has been slightly less but still leaves the party with unprecedented amounts of cash: The Republican committee has raised \$87 million, nearly three times as much as in 1992.

## ELECTION NOTES

## Big Year for Issues

LOS ANGELES — With state legislators increasingly trying to avoid voting on issues like taxes, term limits, campaign finance and tort reform, voters in 20 states will decide 90 citizens' initiatives on Election Day, making 1996 a possible banner year for this form of end-run governance.

The proposals this year cover issues that include school financing, hunting rights and gambling. Some, like a trio on the California ballot that call for a ban on affirmative-action programs, legalization of marijuana to treat pain and nausea, and the easing of strictures that make lawsuits difficult to file, have national implications.

Increasingly, national interest groups are intervening in these initiative fights, often by using paid petition circulators to push the same proposal in a dozen or more states.

If initiative spending from recent years is any guide, specialists of the process say, nearly \$100 million may be poured into the 90 contests this year, with gambling and tort reform issues accounting for as much as half of that money. (NYT)

## Rare Battleground

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — Nothing better illustrates the upside down world of the 1996 campaign than the appearances in Alabama of President Bill Clinton and his Republican opponent, Bob Dole.

Alabama has not voted for a Democratic nominee since supporting a Southerner, Jimmy Carter, in 1976, and before that you have to go back to John F. Kennedy's victory here in 1960.

So it is hard to know which is more remarkable, that Mr. Clinton decided to tempt fate and stop here Thursday to help boost the chances of Democratic congressional candidates, or that Mr. Dole felt the need to schedule a quick visit to make sure he doesn't lose Alabama. (WP)

## Quote/Unquote

Bob Dole, campaigning at Grand Blanc High School in Michigan, where the mascot is a bobcat: "Obviously I'd be proud to be in the home of the Bobcats. Bobcat. Keep that in mind. We've never had a Bob in the White House. Don't you think it's time? Yeah. Right. We do have a cat in the White House. Socks. But we don't have a Bob in the White House." (NYT)

## Perot Attacks Clinton Ethics Over Donors

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — While making it clear Thursday that he intended to remain in the presidential campaign, Ross Perot was also sharply critical of President Bill Clinton and the Democratic Party. He asserted that ethical problems could force Mr. Clinton out of office before the end of a second term.

Calling for sweeping political and governmental reform, he urged his listeners to "vote for the only party that is going to make these changes," presumably his own tiny Reform Party.

Appearing before the National Press Club in Washington, Mr. Perot issued some of his sharpest criticism yet of the ethics of the Clinton administration.

"We are headed toward a second Watergate and a constitutional crisis in 1997," he predicted. Americans, the businessman said, are about to elect a president "who may be forced out of office."

Denouncing what he called the "Indonesian connection" — referring to donations to the Democratic National Committee by Indonesian nationals and companies — he asked, "What did they get in return?"

"A man named John Hwang," he said, "was given a position in the Clinton administration overseeing trade policy."

"This guy is influencing trade policy. And where in the world do they abuse child labor more than in Indonesia? If this doesn't seem corrupt to you, then you and I are on two different planets."

Turning to the case of Jorge Cabrera, a convicted Miami cocaine smuggler who donated \$20,000 to the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Perot said, "I never thought I would live to see a major drug dealer give 20 thousand bucks in Florida and then be invited to a big Democratic reception by Al Gore and then be invited to the White House."

The money was contributed in November 1995 before Mr. Cabrera, 40, whose family owns one of the largest fisheries in the Florida Keys, was arrested. The party returned the money.

Mr. Perot referred to Bob Dole briefly, saying that as a Senate leader, he had championed the cause of sugar subsidies after big sugar growers made large donations to the Republican Party, leading to higher sugar prices for Americans.

He refused to divulge any details about his conversation in Dallas with Scott Reed, the Dole campaign manager, who asked him to quit the race.

"I'll agree to talk to almost anybody," he said.

Then he added: "Am I in this for the long haul? Yes. Do I intend to campaign to the bitter end? Yes."

## GINGRICH: Downsizing 1994's Hero

Continued from Page 1

un-grandiose, talked frankly about his diminished role, only two years after scripting the party's stunning return to control of Congress after 40 years. There was no mention of the "revolution," no promise of a moral-values agenda.

Asked about his agenda for the House, assuming a Republican Congress and Clinton presidency, the Georgian who unfurled a 10-point "Contract With America" at every stop in 1994 answered: "I don't think about it right now. I'm not ready to talk about it."

He acknowledged that he now is viewed widely as a negative force for his party, attributing this mostly to "35,000 negative ads" portraying Republican lawmakers as puppets of an ogre-like Gingrich and accusing them of "cutting" Medicare when in fact they only tried to slow its growth.

In Michigan, Mr. Bonior is calling Ms. Heintz, in speeches and ads, "Newt Gingrich's handpicked candidate." And while Ms. Heintz introduced Mr. Gingrich to 200 contributors as "one of the best speakers the House of Representatives has ever had," she said in an interview afterward that the swing district was "very independent" and that she would not march in lockstep with Mr. Gingrich.

"I don't think anyone agrees with anyone else 100 percent of the time," she said. But while blaming others for most of his problems, Mr. Gingrich took some responsibility on himself. He said that he had erred in trying to push too large an agenda too fast: "One of the lessons I've learned in the last two years is go slower, you prepare the ground, you make sure people understand."

He also called the government shutdown "a mistake."

"In retrospect," he said, "if I were

## Away From Politics

• The fires ravaging Southern California's bone-dry suburbs are providing a blazing finale to the worst wildfire season since 1952. With the California blazes, wildfires have burned 6 million acres (2.4 million hectares) this year, the most since 1952 when 6.7 million acres burned, according to the National Interagency Fire Center, a coordinating unit in Boise, Idaho. (NYT)

• The brother and sister of a U.S. soldier who stole priceless German Quedlinburg treasures from a Nazi hiding place cannot be tried for selling some of the collection, a judge ruled. He said they had been indicted one day too late. (AP)

• A 3-year-old boy who disappeared from a school day care program and an 11-year-old girl who police said was a runaway are back with their families. Both youngsters were missing for more than a day. Authorities are still searching for a 2-year-old northern Virginia girl, now missing four days. The three instances of missing children this week in the Washington area appear unrelated, police said. (AP)



O.J. Simpson walking to court in Santa Monica while an onlooker held a skeleton image behind him.

## Lawyer Paints Ex-Wife Of Simpson as Tawdry

Reuters

SANTA MONICA, California — O.J. Simpson's defense attorney attacked the character of the former football star's slain former wife on Thursday, saying she had partied with prostitutes and drug users and had had an abortion.

Nicole Brown's mother, Judith, and her sister, Denise, left the courtroom in obvious distress midway through Robert Baker's opening statement. It was the strongest sign yet that the defense team plans to present tawdry details of his former wife's private life in an effort to clear Mr. Simpson's name.

Mr. Simpson was found not guilty by a criminal court jury in October last year of murdering his ex-wife and her friend, Ronald Goldman, on the night of June 12, 1994. He is being sued for wrongful death by the families of the victims and could be forced to pay millions of dollars in damages if the jury finds him responsible for the deaths.

Listing a litany of events after Nicole Brown Simpson filed for divorce in February 1992, Mr. Baker said she threw parties at her Brentwood home to which she invited prostitutes

and drug users and drank to excess.

He also said she had a series of lovers, ended a pregnancy with an abortion and was caught by Mr. Simpson having oral sex with a boyfriend.

Mr. Baker, painting a different picture of Nicole Simpson than lawyers for the plaintiffs, told the jury: "O.J. had gone to Nicole's house one evening and walked up the front walkway — this was in 1992 — and looked into the front room and saw Nicole performing oral sex."

Mr. Simpson's former wife, he added, was "having parties, inviting drug users into her house" where her children were present.

He also said it was Nicole Simpson who had pursued Mr. Simpson after the divorce, begging him to take her back, and not, as the jury had previously heard, the other way around.

Laurie Levenson, a law professor at Loyola Marymount University and a former federal prosecutor, said attacking Nicole Brown Simpson's character could backfire.

"It's a risky approach," she said. "You create sympathy toward the victim and animosity toward Mr. Simpson."

## DOLE: Perot Scoffs at Plea to Drop Out

Continued from Page 1

thing a smart campaign does. We served it up to Perot. If he half-hits it, it's a home run. I'm stunned."

"You don't negotiate from weakness," the adviser said. "Ronald Reagan taught us that."

A new Washington Post nationwide poll shows Mr. Clinton stretching his lead over Mr. Dole to 22 percentage points, 54 percent to 32 percent among those most likely to cast ballots. Mr. Perot was the choice of 8 percent of the voters interviewed Oct. 18 to 22.

Mr. Dole got additional bad news from a Los Angeles Times poll that showed him trailing Mr. Clinton by 20 points in California.

That is virtually the same margin as a month ago despite a costly decision last week by the Dole camp to buy extensive television advertising in the state and make a major play for its 54 electoral votes.

Mr. Perot, who won about 19 percent of the total vote cast in the 1992 presidential election, has struggled to gain voter support and attention from news organizations this year for himself and

his Reform Party. Many of his most fervent supporters from four years ago say they are disillusioned with the Texas billionaire and disappointed that he appeared more interested in running again than in building a third political party.

Mr. Perot bristled with annoyance Thursday at the focus given the Dole episode.

"Isn't it fascinating," he said at the National Press Club, "that if something weird and totally inconsequential pops up like this thing yesterday, that is really big news, right?"

Dawn Larson, Mr. Perot's Illinois coordinator, said, "It sounds like a last-ditch effort on Dole's part."

She added that Mr. Dole "can't have it both ways."

"Either we're irrelevant, as he said in keeping us out of the debates, or we have something to offer."

The Dole campaign infuriated Mr. Perot and his supporters this fall by insisting that he be excluded from the presidential debates.

A Dole supporter who asked not to be identified said he regarded the overture to Mr. Perot "a foolish move."

The Dole backer said that it was the latest of several tactical shifts by the campaign, reflecting the belief that there was some magic formula that would spring the Republican candidate back into contention.

With less than two weeks before the election, Mr. Dole has diverted precious time and resources this week to shoring up his wobbly southern base as his campaign absorbed the bad news from California.

Mr. Dole's chief southern coordinator, Warren Tompkins, conceded that nearly half of the Southern states were either "even" or highly competitive, and that if Mr. Dole lost Florida the election was over.

## Argentines Arrest 4 In Tomb Desecrations

The Associated Press

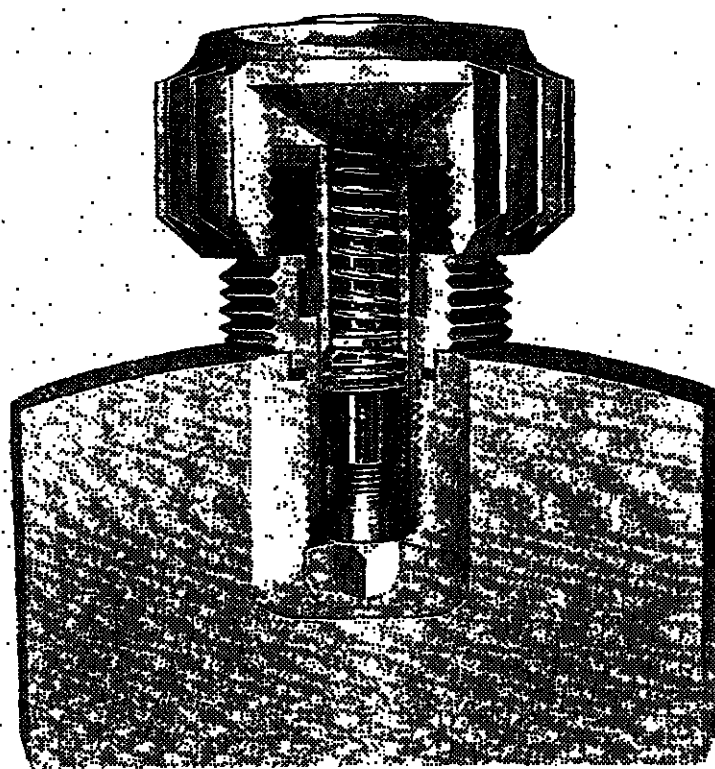
BUENOS AIRES — The police arrested four people Thursday and charged them with desecrating 60 tombs at a Jewish cemetery outside Buenos Aires.

The investigating judge, Vitor Termine, said the arrests were made after a series of overnight raids on the suspects' homes in Buenos Aires. He gave no further details.

On Wednesday, a previously unknown group calling itself the National Dignity Command claimed responsibility for spray-painting swastikas on some tombs and smashing others last weekend.

A Command member, identifying himself as Luis Florio, called the director of the Jewish Hospital in Buenos Aires to claim responsibility and warned that the group would be "at the center of certain events in the next few days."

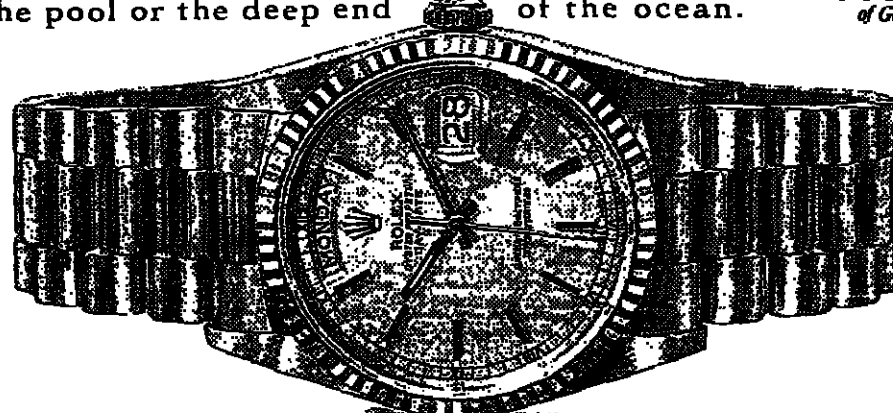
Jewish cemeteries in other provinces have been desecrated in recent months. No arrests have been made in those incidents.



If it's good enough for a submarine, it's good enough for a Rolex.

The Twinlock winding crown of a Rolex screws down on to the Oyster case to close as securely as the hatch of a submarine. Useful whether you're in the deep end of the pool or the deep end of the ocean.

ROLEX  
of Geneva









## INTERNATIONAL

## Building Jobs, Brick by Brick

### U.S. Funds Teach South Africans Construction Skills

By Donald G. McNeil Jr.  
New York Times Service

**LENASIA TOWNSHIP.** South Africa — Isaac Makoko is building a brick wall. If it isn't straight, he will have to tear it down and begin again. If he gets it right, he has the pleasure of watching the next trainee dismantle it. It's easy — his mortar is actually mud.

In this impoverished township south of Johannesburg, next to a squatter camp and housed in what used to be the workers' dormitories of a brickyard, is the Union Building Trades Project, a trade school founded with a \$4.2-million grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development and run by a bricklayer from Ogden, Utah, who works for the AFL-CIO, the U.S. union federation.

If South Africa is ever to make good on its promise to build millions of new houses, schools like this are going to have to pour out new carpenters, masons, electricians and welders.

The Clay Brick Association told me the country's going to need 10,000 bricklayers a year if the Reconstruction and Development Program is ever going to take off," said Bill Smith, the school's director. "We're in 200 a year. It's a

drop in the bucket." There are about 80 other trade schools, of varying quality, in South Africa, he said.

But this is the only one that specializes in taking unemployed men from black and mixed-race townships. It gives them 12 weeks of training in a trade — enough to get them started up the ladder from minimum-wage apprentice to top-wage artisan.

For example, "there are about 40 skills on the bricklayer's test, from laying a straight line up to building an arch," Mr. Smith said.

"By the time they graduate from here, they should be able to build a wall and a column, use a plumb, maybe read a blueprint."

An illiterate worker will at least learn to read a tape measure and a "Danger" sign and to total his weekly pay to be sure he was not cheated.

The school emphasizes real-world discipline. Be late three times and you're out. No sitting down. No hard hats off. Lose a tool and you buy its replacement.

One locker in the tile classroom has a scrawled warning: "You steal my tools, I steal yours. Just be yourself, brother."

Before trainees graduate, they also get a quick course in running a contracting

business. For some the leap is enormous and confusing.

They are taught about submitting bids and managing cash flow. But they also get talks on dressing for success and on being ready to look white businessmen in the eye — in many African cultures, meeting a gaze directly is a sign of disrespect, not honesty.

Mr. Makoko, 28, said he had a 12th-grade education but had never had a job. "I knew nothing about how to lay bricks and mortar," he said. "Since I'm here, I've got an advantage when I look for a job."

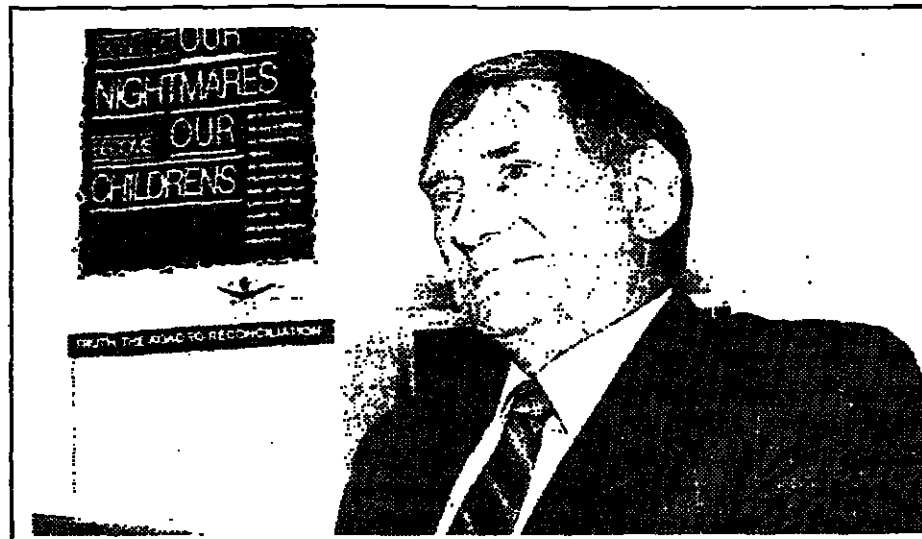
Isaac Manda, 41, said he was once a quality inspector in a cough drop factory, but it moved to Cape Town.

"I lost my home. I lost quite a lot of things," he said quietly, his eyes fixed on the tile he was sanding smooth. "But now I hope to recover it."

Although his family is in Soweto, a 10-minute drive away, he lives in the school's dormitories all week.

"We have transport problems in Soweto," he said. "I don't want to disappoint. If I am late, I'll have a fight, and I don't want to fight because they treat me well."

He dreams of having his own busi-



### Officer Testifies In South Africa

A former police general, Krappies Engelbrecht, waiting to testify Thursday in Cape Town before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission on human rights abuses under apartheid. He became the first person to be forced to appear before the panel, which has the legal right to subpoena.

AP Wirephoto/Reuters

ness, but the immensity of the obstacles becomes clear as he describes going to a trade fair and seeing a spirit level he covered — just one of about 20 tools a tile-and-plaster worker needs.

"It could measure degrees," he said admiringly. "If you wanted to make a floor slope five degrees so water would flow down, it would make your job easier."

But the problem was, it cost 1,260 rand.

When he graduates, he said, he hopes to make 3,000 rand a month — about

\$670. He's optimistic. The average employed graduate makes the equivalent of about \$250. Roughly half the trainees find work, usually at large construction companies.

The big success story is Chandler Nalck of Lenasia.

He spoke when Vice President Al Gore visited the school last December and, with the salesmanship of a recruiting brochure, reported: "Two years ago, I was unemployed. I came here and learned plumbing. I'm working at the moment. I have 200 people under me. I

drive a Mercedes." Why you? he was asked afterward. "I think I was one of the lucky ones," he replied. "And maybe I was more determined."

The school is scheduled to be turned over to South African leadership in December. But it is running into difficulties related to union politics here, which are often militant, messy and parochial. In another legacy of apartheid, there are several unions in each industry, usually one for skilled white workers and several for unskilled black workers, each affiliated with a political party.

## Tutsi Rebels Rout Zairian Troops

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NYANTENDE, Zaire** — Zairian troops pulled back in disarray in eastern Zaire on Thursday in the face of a Tutsi rebel advance that has uprooted nearly 300,000 Rwandan and Burundian refugees.

A spokesman for the Tutsi rebels, known as Banyamulenge, said their forces had captured three eastern towns and were besieging the Kivu provincial capital of Bukavu, which is at the center of the refugee crisis.

Muller Ruhimbika, a spokesman in Rwanda for the Banyamulenge People's Democratic Alliance, said the rebels had been joined by groups from Kasai and Shaba provinces and had captured and controlled the Zairian towns of Kamanyola, Nyangezi and Bwegera.

Kasai and Shaba have been centers of armed opposition to President Mobutu Sese Seko since the 1960s.

They nearly seized the mineral-rich Shaba region in the 1980s but were repelled by Moroccan, Belgian and French intervention. Shaba, then known as Katanga, attempted to secede shortly after independence in 1960.

The nearly 300,000 refugees are mainly Rwandan and Burundian Hutu fleeing camps in southern Kivu, joined by about 10,000 Zairians. They face epidemics and hunger unless food aid arrives in Bukavu within days.

### Swiss Allow Longer Visa For Mobutu

Reuters

**GENEVA** — Switzerland said on Thursday it had extended a visa for President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire to stay in the country on medical grounds.

The ailing Marshal Mobutu is receiving chemotherapy as an outpatient at Lausanne University Hospital, where he was operated on for prostate cancer on Aug. 22, according to Swiss media.

Swiss Television on Wednesday night showed recent film of Marshal Mobutu slowly walking down a few stairs, with the support of two women, to a white Mercedes outside his luxury hotel in Lausanne.

It quoted medical sources as saying the Zairian president, who turned 66 last week, would need treatment until the end of the year.

Marshal Mobutu's spokesman in Kinshasa has denied that the president is receiving chemotherapy, saying he is convalescing. The spokesman declined to discuss details of the leader's health.

Swiss Foreign Minister Flavio Cotti has extended the visa for Mr. Mobutu on medical grounds, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bern. "Each time it is extended it is for a fixed period. But I cannot say for how long."

Peter Kessler, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Nairobi, said the refugee crisis had the potential to cause a medical emergency, with food supplies running out and the refugees consuming polluted water.

"Right now, they are in good shape, but that could change dramatically," Mr. Kessler said. "This crisis has all the ingredients for a humanitarian emergency."

A spokeswoman for the UN World Food Program, Brenda Barton, said in Nairobi that there were only supplies for three to four days in the agency's warehouses in Bukavu for 310,000 refugees, but not for any new arrivals.

About 2,400 tons of food was held up on the Ugandan side of the border when the Zairians closed it Tuesday.

"Unless we get food from there to move, we're going to have a problem to get food for refugees," she said.

Of the 220,000 refugees who fled 12 camps in the town of Uvira, on Lake Tanganyika, an estimated 140,000 were still believed to be hiding in the hills. The other 80,000 refugees had reached the eastern provincial capital of Bukavu, 100 kilometers to the north, the UN agency said.

They were joined by 10,000 Zairian villagers also fleeing the fighting.

A spokesman for the UN refugee agency in Rwanda said there were plans to evacuate nonessential aid workers from Bukavu. About 100 foreign aid workers are concentrated in the town.

The International Committee for the Red Cross evacuated five foreign staff members from Bukavu on Tuesday along with 58 aid workers in Uvira. (Reuters, AP)

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## Front Static Near Kabul As Taleban Holds Passes

Washington Post Service

JABAL OS SARAJ, Afghanistan — The counterattack of former government forces was stalled for a fourth day Thursday at two mountain passes that lead down to Kabul, the capital held by the Taleban Islamic militia.

From high ground overlooking the two passes, Taleban has blocked the anticipated routes.

The attackers, who basically have not advanced since Sunday, remain within 16 kilometers (10 miles) of the city's northern edge and within 25 kilometers to the northeast.

The Taleban defenders, who are sporadically backed by artillery fire, appeared to have regrouped since they lost the strategic military air base at Bagram last Friday, but their resistance seems not to be the sole reason for the halt in the two-week counteroffensive.

Ahmed Shah Masoud, the former government's top commander, has yet to order the all-out attack to drive Taleban from Kabul that his soldiers indicated would come earlier this week.

"Any time we find the conditions suitable for attack, we will attack," Mohammed Daoud, one of General Masoud's senior commanders, said Thursday. "We are ready to attack."

General Masoud's field commanders have said that he plans a two-pronged attack on Kabul from the north and east. Having defended the capital for four years, General Masoud seems to doubt the likelihood of succeeding with an assault from a single direction. Last year, his forces repulsed such an attack by Taleban.

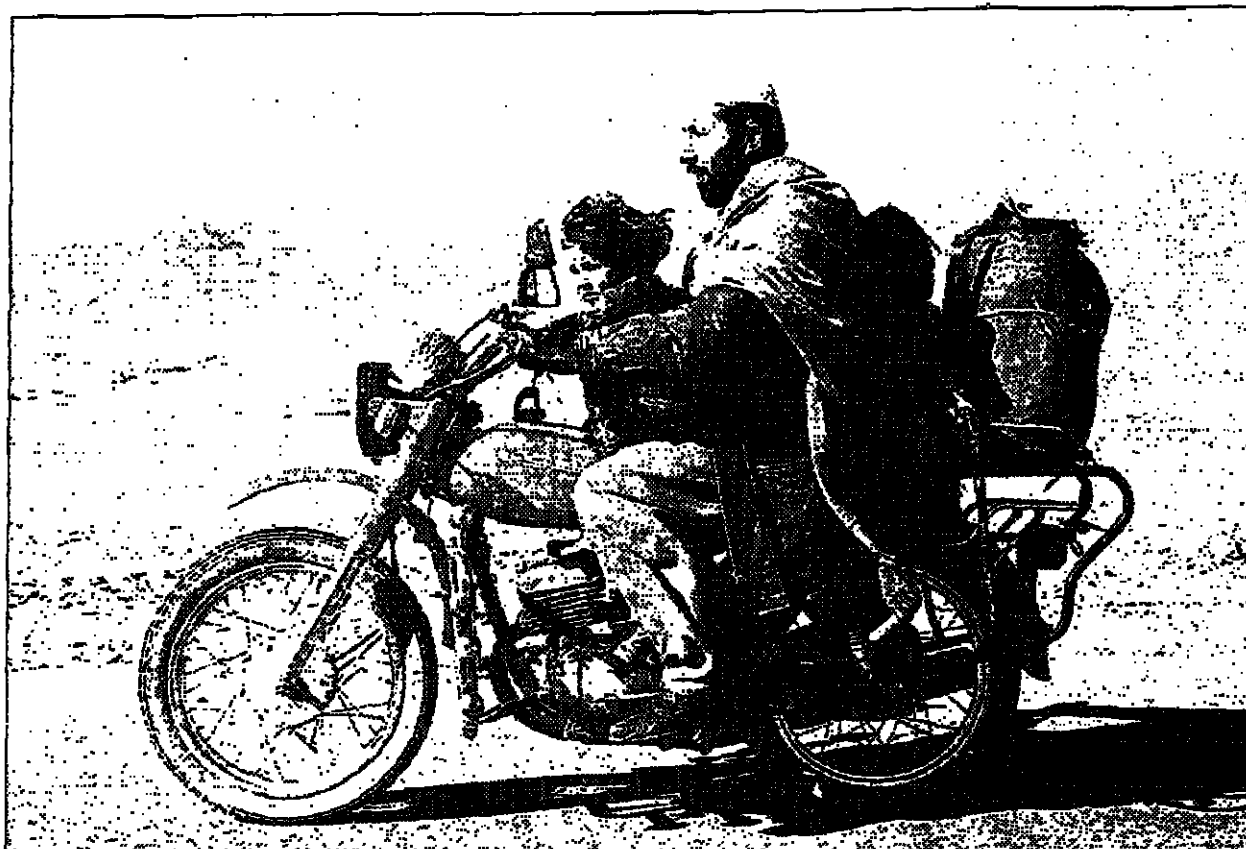
The current northern front on an older road to the city has been static, with the frontline continuing to be situated in the small town of Hussein Kot. Fighters recruited locally said they awaited orders to fight through Taleban defenses.

Along a newer road that swings to the east, former government forces and Taleban defenders have shifted positions slightly in recent days of fighting for control of several mountains.

Shelling by Masoud forces has failed to dislodge the militiamen from the area east of the town of Kalakan.

Bombers struck Kalakan for the second successive day Thursday, killing at least 14 civilians. The town of 10,000 recently revolted against Taleban's rule.

—KENNETH J. COOPER



An Afghan refugee and his children fleeing by motorcycle to Kabul to escape fighting in towns near it.

## BRIEFLY ASIA

### EU Honors Chinese Dissident

STRASBOURG — The European Parliament on Thursday awarded the Andrei Sakharov human rights prize to the jailed Chinese dissident Wei Jingsheng.

Mr. Wei, 45, was jailed from 1979 to 1993, then sentenced to 14 more years in December 1995 on sedition charges for speaking out on human rights in China.

The prize, named after the dissident Soviet nuclear scientist, includes a cash award of 15,000 European currency units (\$18,900). Past winners have included Nelson Mandela of South Africa and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi of Burma.

His best-known published work, which came out at the time of Democracy Wall, urged the paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, to embrace democracy as China's "fifth modernization" in the post-Mao era. (AFP)

### China Urges Atheism on Tibet

BEIJING — China has urged the devoutly Buddhist region of Tibet to embrace atheism to counter the influence of the exiled spiritual leader the Dalai Lama and to raise itself out of poverty.

Beijing also lashed out at the European Union for allowing a meeting between officials of the European Parliament and the Dalai Lama, whom Beijing accuses of covertly working for Tibetan independence.

"We have expressed our intense dissatisfaction and serious protest to the European side," a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, told a regular news briefing on Thursday when asked to comment on the meeting.

To check the influence of the Dalai Lama, China called

on officials in the restive region to preach atheism and instill socialist beliefs.

"Many people have been fettered by religion and cannot break free of its bewitchment," the Tibet Daily said in its Oct. 14 edition. It urged "atheistic education" to counter the Dalai Lama's "disastrous teachings." (Reuters)

### North Korea's Line on 'Spy'

SEOUL — North Korea said Thursday that the case against an American charged with espionage could not be resolved unless Washington adopted a more conciliatory attitude. Evan C. Hunziker, of Tacoma, Washington, was arrested in August after crossing into North Korea from the Chinese border. North Korea has accused him of spying.

The United States and South Korea rejected the North Korean charges and demanded his release, saying he had crossed the border by mistake. If convicted, Mr. Hunziker, 26, faces a possible death sentence.

"If the United States adopts a negative attitude as now toward the spy case," the official Korean Central News Agency said, "the possibility of a solution to the case will be gloomier." (AP)

## VOICES From Asia

Fung Hu-hsiang, a member of Taiwan's National Assembly, calling for the impeachment of government officials who forbade protesters to make a flight to an East China Sea archipelago held by Japan but claimed by Taipei and Beijing. "It's an international joke that we cannot even fly to our own territory." (Reuters)

## Nation Defined by War Afghans Face Unending Conflict

By Kenneth J. Cooper

Washington Post Service

JABAL OS SIRAJ, Afghanistan — After a decade of battles against the Soviet Army and another seven years of factional fighting, war has come to define existence in Afghanistan, a poor, landlocked country that remains more a homeland than a nation.

In dusty street markets that smell of fresh-killed goat, Kalashnikov rifles slung over men's shoulders are as commonplace as shopping bags and briefcases in Western cities. Worried families shuttle from the deadly, indiscriminate fall of rockets. Agricultural produce, like freshly dug onions piled up in burlap bags beside the northern road to Kabul, moves only when the battle lines do.

A government that held power in Kabul, the capital, until last month tried to break Afghanistan's cycle of self-destructive violence, cutting peace deals with several foes and seeking better relations with a meddling neighbor, Pakistan. But the bows to broader, national interests came too late to stop the Taleban militia, which captured Kabul on Sept. 27 and imposed what may be the world's most severe interpretation of Islamic fundamentalism.

Now the factions that made up the former government, along with a powerful new ally, have fought their way nearly to Kabul in a counterattack that could prolong the civil war indefinitely.

One change in the attitude of the main combatants distinguishes this latest round of factional fighting from earlier ones. They have acknowledged, based on ample evidence of ordinary people's suffering and the destruction of national resources, that they would do their country no good by waging yet another all-out battle in the streets of the devastated capital. The forces fighting their way toward Kabul have repeatedly called on Taleban to quit the city peacefully to prevent civilian casualties.

But such bloodshed will not be easy to avoid, as unsuccessful mediators from the United Nations have learned: The armed factions possess all the modern machinery to wage war, but their country has almost none of the civil infrastructure necessary to make and sustain peace. It has no constitution, established judiciary or private national media. Even the flag, the most basic symbol of national unity, is just four years old and does not fly throughout the country. Taleban, which controls

about two-thirds of Afghanistan, has adopted the white flag of peace.

In almost any other country, an election would be the obvious way to choose a central government representing ethnic and regional groups. Afghanistan has never had a national election. The country has no voter lists, established polling places or neutral election officials. A traditional Afghan institution that resembles democratic rule — a grand council of elders — installed the most recent government, which was headed by Burhanuddin Rabbani. The appointed council's authority proved inadequate to confer legitimacy on Mr. Rabbani's government and hold it accountable.

As now constituted, neither Taleban nor the factions fighting it broadly represents the 21 million Afghans.

Taleban emerged two years ago from Islamic schools for Afghan refugees in

Neither Taleban nor the factions fighting it broadly represents the 21 million Afghans.

Pakistan and has filled its fighting ranks mostly with former veterans of the war against Soviet occupation. Most members of Taleban are Pashtuns, the ethnic group that accounts for about 40 percent of the population and ruled the country through a royal family for two centuries until a Marxist coup in 1978.

The Taleban movement is also regional rather than national. Its headquarters are in the southern city of Kandahar, and its leader, Mohammed Omar, has remained there.

The previous government was dominated by Tajiks from the north, like Mr. Rabbani and his military commander, Ahmed Shah Masoud. With 25 percent of the population, Tajiks are the country's second-largest ethnic group.

A third principal faction in the current conflict is that of Mr. Masoud's longtime enemy and new ally, Abdul Rashid Dostum. An ethnic Uzbek who once sided with Afghanistan's Soviet puppet government but turned against it and helped bring it down, General Dostum has run a virtual ministate in a half-dozen northern provinces for four years.

What the people of Afghanistan seem to want most is the peace and freedom to lead the simple lives of farmers, goat herders and traders. But they are constrained by the accumulated destruction of 17 years of war.

## Burma Denies Confining Opposition Leader to Home

The Associated Press

RANGOON, Burma — Burma's military regime denied reports Thursday that the pro-democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi had been confined to her home, but the police kept a senior leader of her party in custody for questioning about a student protest.

Rangoon was calm Thursday after a night of heavy security patrols near university campuses, apparently intended to discourage any new protest. The patrols were lifted Thursday morning, as was a partial roadblock on an entrance to one campus.

The ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council appeared to be walking a fine line between scaring off potential protesters and provoking further protest, all the while turning up pressure on Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy.

Word that she had been prevented by

the authorities from leaving her home, raising the specter of house arrest, came from Tin Oo, a leader of her party, in remarks to Western diplomats.

A senior military officer denied that the Nobel Peace Prize winner's movements had been restricted, though he conceded that a guard permanently stationed at her home had advised her not to leave Tuesday night, when the student protest was under way.

The officer contended that in any case, the opposition leader had not tried to leave. With her phone out of order and barricades on streets to her home, as they have been for most of the past month, the account was impossible to confirm.

Meanwhile, Kyi Maung, deputy chairman of the National League for Democracy, remained in police custody for questioning in connection with a protest by 500 students Tuesday night,

the biggest student demonstration in Burma in several years.

The authorities have acknowledged earlier that Kyi Maung — a senior top leader of the opposition party along with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and Tin Oo — was detained Wednesday. Though they said he would be released soon, he had not been seen by late Thursday.

The military regime had stepped up pressure on Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's Suu Kyi in recent weeks, with the barricades near her home preventing a party congress and customary weekend rallies of her supporters.

She had been relatively able, however, to come and go.

The United States, Britain, France and Amnesty International called for the immediate release of Kyi Maung, who was in Rangoon's Insein Prison from 1990 to 1993 for his role in the democracy movement in Burma.

## Ex-Defense Aide Quizzed in Seoul By Prosecutors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Former Defense Minister Lee Yang Ho was questioned by prosecutors Thursday about a major bribery scandal that has embarrassed President Kim Young Sam.

Mr. Lee was dismissed as defense minister last week, hours before an opposition party raised bribery allegations against him. He has denied any wrongdoing.

Prosecution sources have said they found grounds to question Mr. Lee about allegations that he received money from the Daewoo conglomerate. The National Congress party accused him and a Korean-American arms dealer of splitting a 300 million won (\$362,000) bribe to arrange a purchase of military helicopters. (AP/Reuters)

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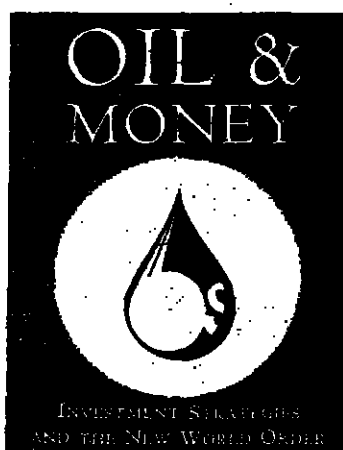
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- Mark Moody-Stewart, Group Managing Director, Royal Dutch/Shell
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- James E. Harrison, President & General Manager, Mobil LNG
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EUROPE

# Major Says Beef Is Safe, But EU Maintains Ban

**LONDON** — Prime Minister John Major insisted Thursday that British beef was safe to eat, but the European Union's agriculture commissioner said a global ban on the meat would stay in place.

The EU agriculture commissioner, Franz Fischler, said new scientific evidence linking "mad cow" disease with its human counterpart, the brain-wasting Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, made it more important than ever to keep the ban in place.

What the British scientists have discovered shows how serious the crisis is, Mr. Fischler told a news conference in Paris. "We must make sure all the measures which have been put in place are maintained, because now we have to

face the fact that the disease can be transmitted to people."

But Mr. Major said Britain had been operating on this assumption since March, and controls aimed at keeping potentially infectious beef out of the food supply were enough to protect human health.

"There's no new fresh public health concern," Mr. Major said on BBC television. "People can eat beef as safely today as they could yesterday, and I think it's perfectly safe."

He added that there was "no need for the European Union to panic and change its views."

Government scientific advisers agreed.

"All the necessary restrictions on British beef going into the human food chain are now in place," John Patison, senior scientific adviser on bovine spongiform encephalopathy, the formal name for the disease, said on BBC radio.

## France to Press Europe to End Summer Time

**PARIS** — France vowed Thursday to begin a diplomatic offensive to persuade the rest of Europe to agree to abolish daylight savings time in the summer, doing away with the twice-yearly clock change.

While admitting that it stands virtually alone on the issue, Paris said the move would be welcomed by businesses across the Continent. It argued that the current situation, which lengthens summer evenings, made no sense.

France's decision has to be part of a community-wide decision and cannot be made before the end of next year, said Francois-Michel Gonnat, the chairman of a parliamentary inquiry in presenting a report on the time change.

"Between now and then France will have to win a diplomatic battle with its partners to win the legal right to implement its choice," he said.

European countries will put their clocks back an hour on Sunday after having put them forward an hour in the spring. Most European nations are an hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time in winter, with Britain, Ireland and Portugal on GMT.

The present arrangements were agreed to in 1980 and are valid until a European Union directive runs out in 1998. Member states are to decide this year whether to renew the directive for three more years.

Under qualified majority voting rules, France will not be able to veto this decision on its own and will have to find at least two other countries to support it.

Officials of the EU, however, oppose abandoning daylight savings, saying it saves about \$20 million in transport and power costs. They also argue that if darkness fell earlier, highway accidents would increase, costing \$400 million in extra medical expenses. In addition, losses to the leisure industry would total \$9 billion, officials estimate.

Mr. Gonnat admitted that France's position "is not very well understood" and said he would spend the next three months traveling to explain the position.

The debate will erupt over the next few years, because of Europe's expansion, he predicted.



**KILLING TIME** — Hearse drivers standing by their vehicles in Madrid on Thursday as they blocked streets to protest government control of the funeral industry. Small buriers have charged discrimination.

### BRIEFLY EUROPE

#### May 1 Is British Election Limit

**LONDON** — Prime Minister John Major said Thursday he would hold a general election by next May 1.

"It's certainly not going to be later" than May 1, Mr. Major said on BBC radio. "You can be absolutely certain about that."

"But I am not going to give you a date this morning," he added.

The latest possible legal date Mr. Major could wait before holding a general election is May 22.

The opposition Labour Party, well ahead in opinion polls, has repeatedly urged Mr. Major to hold the election as soon as possible.

He is widely expected to wait until the last moment in the hope that an improving economy will bolster the electoral chances of his Conservative Party. (Reuters)

#### French Payoff Is Reported

**PARIS** — Prime Minister Alain Juppe's office has reimbursed Air France for a salary that the airline paid to the son of the mayor of Paris while he worked for the government, a newspaper reported Thursday.

Dominique Tiberi, son of Jean Tiberi, the embattled mayor and a Juppe political ally, left Air France in May 1993 to work as deputy chief of staff at the Ministry for Parliamentary Relations.

But his salary, like that of several other officials close to former President Francois Mitterrand, continued to be paid by state-owned Air France, the respected daily newspaper Le Monde reported.

It said the prime minister's office reimbursed Air France more than 1.1 million francs (\$220,000) on June 19 for wages and benefits paid by the airline to Dominique Tiberi between May 1993 and

December 1995. A spokeswoman for Juppe declined to comment until she had more details.

Mayor Tiberi is under investigation over accusations that he ordered the remodeling of an apartment owned by the city with luxury fixtures for his son, costing taxpayers 1.5 million francs. (AP)

#### Norway's New Cabinet Forming

**OSLO** — Norway's next prime minister, Thorbjorn Jagland, spent Thursday, the day before he takes office, putting together the government that will succeed the cabinet led by Gro Harlem Brundtland.

Mr. Jagland and his aides met to set up the new Labor Party administration following Mrs. Brundtland's surprise announcement Wednesday that she was resigning to give the party a fresh start for next year's elections.

Mrs. Brundtland, 57, who dominated Norwegian politics for a dozen years, will formally resign Friday with her 18-member government, including 7 women, at a regular cabinet meeting at the palace. (Reuters)

#### French Bombing Suspects Held

**PARIS** — French police have rounded up a dozen persons suspected of plotting the bombing of the Bordeaux City Hall, an attack claimed by Corsican militants, the authorities said Thursday.

The suspects, believed to have "lent logistical support for those who committed the attack," were arrested in a sweep in the Bordeaux region as well as in Marseille and in the Corsican city of Bonifacio, the Interior Ministry said in a statement.

It did not say when the arrests occurred. The Front for the National Liberation of Corsica-Historic Wing claimed responsibility for the Oct. 5 bombing of the city hall in Bordeaux, where Prime Minister Alain Juppe is mayor. (AP)

#### 'Flower of Mary' Loses Her Bloom

**STRASBOURG** — A 13-year-old French girl lost a marathon legal battle on Thursday to overturn laws banning her family from naming her "Fleur de Marie" (Flower of Mary).

The European Court of Human Rights, based in Strasbourg, voted, 7 to 2, that a French refusal to register her name on legal documents did not violate the girl's right to respect of private and family life.

French law bars children from having names likely to insult others or that may expose them to teasing.

## Big U.K. Wind Farm Cranks Up

**CARNO, Wales** — Britain inaugurated the largest wind farm in Europe on Wednesday to gales of protest from conservationists who say the giant turbines are a blight on the landscape.

The site, on remote sheep-grazing land in mid-Wales, will power 25,000 homes in the area.

The 164-foot high (50-meter-high) turbines are painted white, in stark contrast to the rolling green hills. Their huge three-bladed rotors, whirling in the wind, are 144 feet in diameter.

National Wind Power Ltd., which developed the Carno project at a cost of \$26 million (\$41 million) using 56 Danish-built turbines, said electricity could

now be supplied at half the local cost.

But the Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales said the ecology of Welsh peat bogs had been threatened by the Carno project, whose 33.6 megawatt output makes it Europe's largest.

"This is not a cause for celebration but a disaster which should not have been allowed to happen," said Merlyn Williams, director of the conservation group.

The builders of the wind farm said that a conventional station producing the same amount of electricity would release of 80,000 tons of carbon dioxide and 1,200 tons of acid-rain gases into the atmosphere.

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Far Right in Europe

Austria's far-right Freedom Party continued its troubling electoral climb in voting on Oct. 13. Confounding predictions that it had reached the natural limits of its support, it pulled within striking distance of the two mainstream parties in elections for the European Parliament, and did almost as well in Vienna's municipal elections. If it makes further gains in the next parliamentary elections, it may get a chance to form a government.

The far right's resurgence is scarcely limited to Austria, although nowhere else has it come quite so far. In France, Jean-Marie Le Pen's anti-immigrant National Front has been a major political factor for well over a decade and has recently gained strength. In Italy, a leader of the old neo-Fascist movement, Gianfranco Fini, has become a major national figure after cleansing his party of some of its most objectionable elements.

In Austria, the Freedom Party's leader, Jörg Haider, has expressed admiration for veterans of the Nazi SS. His father was an active Nazi. Since World War II, a party with such a benign view of Nazism has not come so close to power in Europe.

The 15 countries of the European Union, already coping with high unemployment and immigration, have begun to prune the benefits of the post-war welfare state to meet budget targets for a single European currency. France has sought economies in health care benefits. Germany has adopted a law allowing reductions in sick pay, and Italy's austere new budget includes pension and health care cuts.

That has fueled a backlash, particularly among anxious working-class voters, with the far right reaping most

of the protest votes. But backlash is not the whole story. Unemployment, in fact, is scarcely a factor in Austria. While most countries are reluctant to acknowledge it, Fascist ideology is a deep-rooted historical strain in European politics.

The wellspring of Fascist support are typically anxiety about crime, social strife and foreigners, and a feeling that liberal democracy is corrosive of national identity. In Austria, Mr. Haider has combined the appeal of youthful athleticism, populist immigrant-bashing and symbolic gestures toward Austria's past Nazi sympathies.

European parties of the center-left and center-right need to sharpen their appeals to voters who used to support them but now stream to the parties of the far right. In particular, they should reconsider their rush to create a single currency by the end of this decade. That goal, which has little appeal to voters, has forced parties to raise taxes and cut benefits without regard to economic cycles and political consequences.

A far-right triumph in Austria would have few direct consequences for the United States. But it would threaten the European Union's plans for closer economic integration and expansion eastward. It could also legitimize extreme right-wing parties in neighboring countries like Germany, Italy and Hungary, and set a negative example for the countries of the former Yugoslavia, where democratic traditions barely exist.

Far-right parties, as long as they play by democratic rules, should be free to contest for votes and power. Mainstream parties need to meet their growing challenge by addressing voters' anxieties that fuel the rightist surge.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Protect Social Security

There continues to be talk about the possible path to "privatization" of Social Security in America. Enthusiasts describe it as a way of saving a system otherwise in peril. In fact, privatization is a dangerous concept that ought to be approached with utmost caution.

Social Security does face problems. When the baby boomers begin to retire not that many years from now, the revenue in sight won't be sufficient to pay the costs. In the name of fiscal and social responsibility alike, the next president may try to deal with the issue; we hope he does. Advocates will urge that privatization be part of the solution; the National Association of Manufacturers added its voice to that side of the argument the other day.

A little of this medicine might be O.K. More than a little would likely do great harm to the modern social compact and put at risk significant numbers of elderly people whom the society currently protects.

A quadrennial advisory council on Social Security is about to report. Its members have tried to wrestle with two issues that to some extent push in opposite directions. One is the fiscal problem — not enough money ahead to pay the foreseeable costs.

The traditional solutions to a problem like that are (1) to raise taxes, which almost no one wants to do, because the tax is regressive and already quite high, or (2) to cut benefits. But the more you cut benefits, particularly those of the better-off, the more you aggravate the second — political — problem, which is that Social Security seems to at least some Americans less and less of a good deal. They think — some of them do, anyway — that they could do better investing and saving on their own.

The advisory council would try the

third approach of investing some Social Security funds in the stock market. The return would ease the fiscal problem and help persuade future beneficiaries that they were getting a good deal.

The council splits on how to do it. Some would keep the program entirely public, so that the government would do the investing and continue to pay benefits as before. Others, the privatizers, would maintain a minimum benefit and otherwise let people manage what would amount to their own compulsory savings accounts.

There are two great flaws or weaknesses in what the committed privatizers want to do. The first is that for a good many years their plan would add to the deficit unless it were accompanied by a considerable tax increase. Which party is ready to lend support to that?

The second flaw is that it would break up or diminish what now is a massive social insurance pool in which the benefits of the better-off are limited and the savings are used to provide additional support to those in greater need. The more you let people go it alone, the less such guaranteed support you can provide.

Social Security has been a great triumph of social policy. It is the reason the poverty rate among the elderly, once quite high, now is lower than that of the population at large. The system needs fixing, but the country ought not, for what essentially would be wrong-headed ideological reasons, give that progress up. Yes to a shift to modest savings accounts atop the traditional benefits, if it can be shown that that will help and if it can be worked out. And yes to some benefit cuts as well. But not to a foolish dismantling of this great decent program in our midst.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

## Calm U.S.-Korean Tension

Old friends inevitably have their misunderstandings, but the tension now growing between South Korea and the United States goes beyond routine friction. At issue is one of the most serious questions in contemporary international relations: How to handle North Korea.

Many South Koreans fear that Washington is misguided to coddle the uncooperative — the crazed Communists in the North — and that any policy of "constructive engagement" will only elicit from Pyongyang the very behavior that everyone wants to avoid, from tantrums to threats and maybe worse.

There is genuine merit to the imaginative and potentially transforming

reactor project [between North Korea and an international consortium]. Kim Young Sam knows this, but with hard-line hawks picking and pecking away, he is hard-pressed to calm his nation's emotions down. However, that is what he must do, and fast. In return, given the North's nastiness, the United States needs to raise its military profile.

And perhaps it is time for Bill Clinton to pick up the phone and have a long heart-to-heart with Mr. Kim. No one does this kind of thing better than Mr. Clinton and no one would appreciate it more than Mr. Kim. The outcome of the tense North-South face-off in Korea is more in doubt than the outcome of the American presidential election.

—Tom Plate, commenting in the Los Angeles Times.

## Beijing Should Beware of the Nationalism Tiger

By James R. Lilley

WASHINGTON — The Chinese have an old saying: When you ride a tiger, it is hard to dismount. China is now riding the tiger of nationalism, and unless it soon realizes how damaging its actions are to its own interests it may be too late to get off.

Communism's appeal is gone, except among opportunists who have something to gain by manipulating the old system. So the Chinese people need a unifying force to counteract the regional decentralization caused by economic growth. Nationalist xenophobia is filling the vacuum.

There is a rallying cry for Chinese everywhere, from Shanghai to San Francisco, that after a century of humiliation and Mao's social and economic experiments China's time has come. Join the cause of Greater China, they say, and it will rise in the world to the place it deserves.

Of course, in inciting the patriotic fervor of the masses China's leaders divert attention from the inequities caused by rapid growth to the old devil of foreign intervention.

Thus, best-sellers like "The China That Can Say No" and "Wrestling with the U.S." arise. As with the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, the drums of nationalism are thumping. The Red Guards

who deified Chairman Mao now have descendants who inject the adrenaline of resentment into China's body politic.

The United States fits the role of villain well: big, arrogant, sometimes insensitive and mean-spirited.

In the Chinese view, America blocked China's bid for the Olympics in 2000, NBC maligned China's beautiful athletes in Atlanta, and Washington has bullied China on trade, human rights and nuclear proliferation, while encouraging Taiwan separatists.

This nationalism has caused a serious backlash. Chinese military exercises in March, which may have fired a shot across the bow of Taiwanese independence, set off alarms all over East Asia, causing a series of moves that were against China's national interests.

The Japanese-U.S. security relationship was strengthened. The American military withdrawal from Okinawa was shelved temporarily. Indonesia has drawn closer to Australia and is contesting China's claim to gas fields in the South China Sea. The Philippines is strengthening its military and has improved relations with Taiwan.

Last month, Taiwan's foreign min-

ister visited Indonesia and Malaysia. A poll showed that 90 percent of Indonesians supported high-level talks with Taiwanese leaders. The Dalai Lama was received royally in Australia and New Zealand. Lawrence Summers, the U.S. deputy secretary of the Treasury, visited Taiwan. The French said they would consider selling arms again to Taiwan.

China protests all of this, but who will be disciplined for failing to meet China's standards of rectitude? Can China take on the whole world?

Angry young Chinese in Hong Kong and Taiwan demanded last month that China stand up to Japan on the disputed Diaoyu Islands (which the Japanese call the Senkaku Islands). But China, anticipating big loans from Japan, only quietly rebuked Japan for crimes committed during World War II.

As the old men in Beijing consider how to deal with angry demonstrators, they have plenty of lessons from history. The Boxers helped bring down the Manchu dynasty. The Red Guards destroyed much of China's leadership.

Yet China's leaders still have not decided to change course. Last month their representative in talks with Taiwan delivered a diatribe condemning Taiwan's "serious misbehavior" and America's violations of its long-standing

pledge to limit arms sales to Taiwan and to honor a one-China policy. He insisted, of course, that China remained pure and unblemished.

Chinese everywhere have benefited enormously — economically and politically — from cooperation between China and Taiwan. Any violent move that disrupts trade and investment harms all Chinese and most of Asia. The saber rattling has set back economic growth, especially in Taiwan, where China's military exercises in March caused the stock market to plummet.

Political squabbling and military adventurism will only provoke international reaction and harm regional stability. China is becoming the big man of Asia, and the region will welcome it as a friend. But strident nationalism will set the nation back.

For the Chinese, cooperation — with neighbors, distant powers and their brothers on Taiwan — should be the wave of the future. But first they must recognize the dangers of a Central Kingdom mentality.

The writer was head of the American mission to Taiwan from 1982 to 1984 and ambassador to China from 1989 to 1991. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## NATO: Alive, Well, Transformed and Sure to Keep Growing

By Flora Lewis

## PARIS

Speaking in Moscow, where he assured the Russian Duma that "NATO is no threat to Russia," U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry noted that now "no one across the whole continent [of Europe] is saying 'Yankee Go Home.' That is essentially true, and it is a remarkable change, highlighting how much NATO itself has changed in the few years since the Soviet collapse.

Bill Clinton has formally announced that NATO will start negotiating admission of some new Eastern members next year, and expressed hope that they can join by the 50th anniversary of the alliance in 1999.

Even before the Warsaw Pact and then the Soviet Union disappeared, there were people in the West, including some Americans, urging dissolution of NATO as obsolete or provocative. After 1991, many argued that it had become pointless, an institution without a mission. They failed to appreciate how much it had already evolved.

Its first secretary-general, Lord Ismay, coined the often quoted phrase that its core pur-

pose was "to keep the Russians out, the Americans in, and the Germans down." That is only partly out of date, a German academic said at a recent conference of the Protestant Institute for Interdisciplinary Research at Tübingen, near Munich.

Keeping the United States engaged in the stability and security of Europe remains a consensus need, and even Germans feel it more important than ever to keep their country embedded in the alliance, now that Germany is so big and so central.

But NATO became a force for political as well as military stability, creating the climate of trust which enabled West European nations to cooperate and integrate economically. Its principle of civilian control of the military was an important incentive in Spain's smooth transformation to democracy.

It did not prevent the colonels' coup in Greece, nor resolve Greek-Turkish hostility, but the two countries would almost surely have gone to war years ago but for NATO.

Conditions for new members are more stringent than in the early days, including civilian control, democracy and settling border disputes. Romania and Hungary, and Slovakia, which had the kind of long-standing quarrels that used to lead to war, have signed good-neighboring treaties to improve their chances of joining NATO.

Nonetheless, the idea of expansion is still profoundly upsetting to Russia. There is near unanimity among the elites, both civilian and military, that it is a humiliation for their country and a threat of isolation if not of direct attack.

Still, it is an elite issue. Russians say their polls show that 85 percent of the public is quite indifferent. Among those opposed, many have concluded that expansion cannot be stopped and are focusing now on getting the best terms possible from the West.

That is what Mr. Perry was wisely offering in Moscow. He stressed that for those states which will not be included in

the first round of enlargement, NATO's effort is to "narrow" as far as possible the difference between those inside and those outside, whether they are aspirants to future membership or have no intention of joining.

The main mechanism is to be the Partnership for Peace, ridiculed when it was launched as a way of papering over the issue of expansion, but increasingly a sturdy, concrete military link between former enemies. It has not been controversial, so the steady growth of muscle on the notion has drawn little attention.

Mr. Perry told the Duma that the objective was to create a wide circle of security, including Russia, which is also invited to sign a special accord that would institutionalize consultation, training programs, exchange of officers at military schools and headquarters. Not surprisingly, the Russian elite remains skeptical.

The illness of Boris Yeltsin and the murky intrigues of current Kremlin politics make this a particularly hard time to proceed with organizing what is intended to become in effect a

collective security system for all of Europe.

It is a fundamental historic task, tried before but never successful. It is advancing step by step without a grand concept of "architecture," or "new order," and that is proving all of the good. The facts are outstripping the quarrelsome theorists.

No doubt there will still be plenty of bickers, such as the dispute between Washington and Paris over whether a European should take over NATO's southern command from the American traditionally in Naples. NATO has always had frictions. But it survived because it represented shared values as well as shared fears, and because it developed a workaday method that made getting things done more important than winning a point.

It is transforming itself, in the same way, and has already gone much further than is generally realized. It can now be said that NATO remains alive and well, and sure to keep on growing. One day Russia, too, will find that beneficial.

© Flora Lewis

## But Rapid Enlargement Could Make the Alliance Irrelevant

By Frederick Bonmart

BRUSSELS — Unless NATO wakes up to the end effects of proposed enlargement, it will move inexorably toward its own decline.

In his Detroit speech on Tuesday, Bill Clinton announced a date and his hope that a group of countries would then join. But the process is causing dissension among the allies, increased antagonism in Russia, and resentment in candidate countries that may be excluded. It will finally lead to loss of strength and eventual irrelevance.

At the end of the Cold War, the alliance had to decide how to maintain a military security structure while also projecting democracy by peaceful means. The dual aim was to be achieved by opening the organization to

its former enemies. It immediately ran into trouble.

The first problem was the extent to which it was to reach out eastward. The second was that of maintaining its own strength if it suddenly absorbed a large number of new members.

Neither of these problems has been solved.

If all budding democratic states qualified for membership, Russia had to be included. Since that meant the effective end of NATO, it was not a possibility. So Russia became a bitter opponent of enlargement.

The Russian leadership has accepted that it cannot prevent it, but the knowledge that former allies would have a right of co-

decision in a NATO which can offer Russia no more than consultation has soured relations. This will strengthen anti-democratic, nationalist circles in their search for power.

But the dilution problem contains even greater dangers. How is a 16-member organization that has accepted only four new members in almost half a century to continue to maintain its identity if, in a short space of time, it absorbs three, seven, 11, perhaps 15 countries?

NATO works on the unanimity principle; any member can block decisions. No doubt new members would initially try to adhere loyally to a general consensus. But NATO would soon

become a mere talking shop.

A solution was found in the brilliant Partnership for Peace concept. This proposed security relationships with any European countries, and it contained a security clause. The offer was taken up wholesale by the former Warsaw Pact states, as well as others — and, after some hesitation, also by Russia.

Partnership activities have multiplied since its inception, and it provides the basis for the extensive multinational cooperation in NATO's force in Bosnia. It provided in fact the promised opening of the alliance.

Yet NATO declared that it remained open to any suitably qualified European country. As a result, the Partnership concept has been degraded to being seen as a mere holding position.

Most of the former Warsaw Pact countries considered themselves eligible for membership and pressed for instant admission. The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland count on immediate invitations. Slovenia, Slovakia and Romania expect to be in the first round. The Baltic republics are protesting about being put back.

A stream of presidents and prime ministers, foreign and defense ministers arrive almost daily at NATO to impress the organization with the earnestness of their intentions. Vague

threats about dropping into another camp are not absent.

No one doubts the eligibility of most of the applicants. Young though their democracy may be, the determination both of the political classes and the populations to achieve it is evident and heartening. The tragic error is to tie this effort to NATO membership as a stamp of Western approval.

For what is at stake is the strength and credibility of the alliance and its ability to assure the security of Europe.

NATO is committed to gradual opening to new members — but the emphasis should be on "gradual." Initially, no more than one country should be invited, with a promise to only two more in a projected time frame.

As the European Union is also enlarging, some of the candidates will become members of the Western European Union and thereby be automatically incorporated into the European security system. In the meantime, Partnership for Peace provides all the security that can possibly be needed for the foreseeable future.

The writer is editor of NATO's *Sixteen Nations*, an independent military journal. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## A Welcome to New South Korea

By Donald Johnston

PARIS — South Korea, one of the poorest countries 40 years ago, will be invited this Friday to join the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The invitation is a mark of the enormous economic and social progress that the country has made since its days of destitution after partition and the Korean War.

In 1953, South Korea was virtually stripped of its capacity to produce chemicals, metal products, mining output, even electricity, and there were few engineers and technicians who had the know-how to build new industries.

Reconstruction efforts developed into explosive economic development, driven by trade. The annual increase in GDP averaged more than 8 percent over 30 years. At 9 percent last year, it remains well above growth in virtually any OECD country.

South Korea has developed industries that make it the world's leading supplier of computer memory chips, second biggest shipbuilder, third producer of semiconductors, fourth maker of electronics, fifth automaker and sixth producer of crude steel.

But changes cannot all be measured by statistics. Economic progress has brought with it a changing philosophy, a new sense of self.

A country that could barely

produce a kilowatt a few decades ago is ready to conform to international commitments for environmental protection.

A country that spawned global industries from sheer effort and hard work of the labor force has significantly reduced the workweek and seen living standards rise dramatically. And South Korea will reform labor laws to bring them in line with internationally accepted standards.

The walls of protection around money markets, investment, trade and services, built in a period of insecurity, have been chipped back as the country gained self-confidence and the desire to join the world economy.

The OECD, too, emerged from the debris of war. North America and Europe joined in post-World War II reconstruction efforts through the Marshall Plan, administered by the OECD's predecessor organization. When that program ended, the OECD was set up in 1961 to foster further development through ongoing international cooperation. It soon opened up to countries in the Asia-Pacific region, with Japan, Australia and New Zealand becoming members.

The OECD has shifted its focus outward. It has encouraged development in the

world's poorest countries, largely by monitoring and harmonizing aid policies. It has worked with the countries of the former Soviet bloc to foster their transition to the market economy.

Mexico joined in 1994, followed by the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland. South Korea is the latest of a group of countries that see the OECD as a forum in which to face the challenges of globalization and to draw on the experience of some of the world's most advanced economies.

The experiences exchanged at the OECD, the peer review approach to monitoring member countries' policies, and the analysis and forecasting will be enhanced by the contribution of South Korea, which brings new experience of astonishing growth.

Some Koreans may believe that a highly protected domestic economy is the way to continuing prosperity. I do not agree. The OECD is urging Koreans to advance further down the path toward greater prosperity that vigorous and competitive world trade will bring. The OECD is ready to help, eager to listen and looking forward to embracing South Korea as a member.

The writer is secretary-general of the OECD. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1896: Attack in Africa

MOZAMBIQUE — Major Mousinho Albuquerque, Governor-General of Mozambique, with 300 Portuguese soldiers and 180 native troops lately set out for Manicaland. While in bivouac, the expedition was attacked by 2,000 Manicaland. The Portuguese, though taken by surprise, offered a gallant resistance and kept the natives at bay for 22 hours. Ultimately they were compelled to beat a retreat owing to the want of water. Of the Portuguese troops, two were killed and 35 wounded. The enemy's loss was very heavy.

## 1921: Karl Fails Anew

BUDAPEST — Ex-Emperor Karl failed his second attempt to regain the throne of Hungary today [Oct. 25]. The Allies are determined that he shall never again be allowed to threaten the peace of Central Europe, and are preparing to

assume responsibility for his future custody. The Council of Ambassadors has demanded that the Hungarian Government proclaim the permanent dethronement of the ex-monarch, assure his arrest and expel him from Hungary. The ex-Emperor must not be allowed to depart unhindered to seek asylum, however. He must be detained until he can be sent to exile.

## 1946: Franco a Thorn

NEW YORK — Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, asked the General Assembly today [Oct. 24] to take a stand against Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain to remove what he suggested is a serious obstacle to the smooth progress of the organization. "It seems clear," he said, "that as long as the Franco regime remains in Spain, it will remain a constant cause of mistrust and disagreement between the members of the United Nations."

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## OPINION/LETTERS

# True Experiences Prompt Belief in a False Story

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON—Bert Williams was a great vaudeville star, a megawatt light on the Great White Way, and a black man in an era of oppressive, virtually unimaginable racism. So, like other black entertainers in the early part of this century, Mr. Williams performed in blackface—a black man made up as a caricature of a black man to please the prejudices of white audiences. It worked.

This story is just another arcane footnote in the sordid saga of American racism. It stunned me when I heard it because I sometimes forget how pernicious Jim Crow was—how cruel, how mean, how utterly absurd. For some blacks, Mr. Williams may be an obscure or forgotten name. No matter. Blacks know better than others that just yesterday the United States was a racist nightmare.

I exhume Mr. Williams by way of getting to the story, published last August by the San Jose Mercury News, alleging a link between the CIA and certain crack cocaine dealers in the Los Angeles area.

Both The Washington Post and the Los Angeles Times have taken a look at the allegations and found them baseless. No matter, the tale lives, even thrives, on media as new as the Internet and as old as the neighborhood barbershop. It is widely believed.

The Mercury News is a good newspaper, but it seems to have gotten this story wrong. Nevertheless, and in ways that no newspaper ever wants, it has provided a public service. Once again, non-black America got to see things—even for a moment—the way much of black America does.

If it makes no sense to whites that the government would do something as vile as have any connection at all to the drug trade, that's because it was blacks, not whites, who were allowed by the government to go untreated with syphilis for 40 years just to see how the disease took its course. The men were allowed to think they had something called "bad blood."

The so-called Tuskegee study, begun in the 1930s, is now just infamous. But it is only one count in a very long indictment against a

government that, for too long, was officially and routinely racist. I cannot imagine how I would feel if my two uncles returned from World War II with tales of how German POWs were given better medical treatment than they were. Black soldiers, though, could tell precisely that tale.

But at the risk of blaming the victim, it is also true that certain black leaders have simply failed to even suggest that not all rumors are true. For instance, Representative Maxine Waters, Democrat of California, virtually accepted the Mercury News story as fact and demanded investigations from every government agency with the possible exception of the Forest Service. She even held a rally.

When it comes to sheer gullibility—or is it mere political opportunism?—Ms. Waters is in a class of her own. But other African-American leaders were not far behind. Jesse Jackson, Joseph Lowery and Baltimore Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke also demanded investigations.

If they also expressed cynicism about the charges—or counseled a wait-and-see attitude—I cannot find those statements.

On the face of it, though, the CIA story is, literally, incredible—although not all that different from Louis Farrakhan's insistence that AIDS is somehow spread or induced by the government. Black leaders who embrace him or who appeared at his Million Man March also embrace his every paranoid theory, including his anti-Semitism. What is that, after all, but the oldest conspiracy theory of them all?

But such criticism, as some caller would be quick to remind me, is a white person's take on it all. Blacks know that the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. was persecuted by the FBI just as they know that the L.A. Police Department has not always been the spiffy force portrayed on TV.

Now, once again, we are confronted with more evidence that while we share the future we have a different past, and thus different memories. Some of us remember Bert Williams as white, some as black—and many of us just couldn't get into the theater at all.

The Washington Post



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### About Belgium

I certainly share the view that "Belgium needs reform" (*Editorial, Oct. 22*), and I readily admit our responsibility in accepting for too long the many mistakes and shortcomings of our democratic institutions, whose "feebleness" has indeed "contributed to the scandals."

I regret, however, that the editorialist did not mention the extraordinary dignified and peaceful character of Sunday's march by a quarter-million people, in which people from all parts and opinion groups in Belgium took part. I also must express disappointment at the somewhat arrogant, holier-than-thou attitude of the editorial, which, apart from being unjustified, is not conducive to greater understanding between Americans and Europeans.

Indeed, as the editorial states, "no country is immune to the

temptations of corruption and abuse of power."

JACQUES GROOHTHAERT, Brussels.

The writer is chairman of the American European Community Association.

### Kudos for Pfaff

I want to compliment William Pfaff on "Not Just Simplistic but Dishonest Too" (*Opinion, Oct. 10*). If everyone was as well-informed and knowledgeable as Mr. Pfaff, the world would be a much better place in which to live.

R. M. PIERCE, Brussels.

### Vulgarian Hordes

Regarding "Lagerfeld Meets Donatello" (*Style, Oct. 22*): Arriving at the Palazzo Vecchio on a Sunday morning to see the great Caravaggio painting

from Malta before it disappeared for restoration, we found that by an unfortunate fluke this special visit coincided with the ultimate degradation of Florence by such eminent "artists" as Damien Hirst and—oh, how indebted we are to him!—a "specialist at marketing culture."

We were a trifle disappointed that despite the fact that the taxicabs were plastered with infantile "poetic" messages by one Jenny Holzer (who she?), and that the air in places was apparently suffused by conceptual "body odor" from Helmut Lang, there was no "designer" condom nor even Calvin Klein underpants on the copy of the David in the piazza.

How could the vulgarians ignore such an obvious opportunity to "improve" that boring old statue? And why was there no dollar sign on the campaign?

RORY O'KEEFE, Paris.

# Conservationists Munch On Buffalo and Caribou

By Howard Schneider

MONTREAL—Canada, it was disclosed last week, emits more greenhouse gases per capita than any other nation, and the total got a little bump over the past few days from the very people who declared it so—more than 1,000 environmentalists who fossil-fueled their way here from 130 countries to talk conservation, compare notes about

## MEANWHILE

dying amphibians and ponder the Earth's fate.

The occasion was the World Conservation Congress, a recently broadened version of the triennial assembly sponsored by the Geneva-based World Conservation Union. It is the world's biggest environmental schmooze, a place for scientists, activists and government officials—and now even industrialists and hunters—to gather and compare notes about how to husband the Earth's resources.

They worked hard, smoked a few cigarettes, enjoyed Canadian beers and wines and, at Canada's invitation during a gala Friday-night reception, strapped on ice skates for a turn around the Bell Amphitheater.

The host country also provided a fabulous snack tray for the big reception: giant slabs of beef, bowls of shrimp, wilderness treats, like partridge and pheasant, and local favorites such as buffalo brochettes, rabbit pie, "superbly prepared caribou" and sheep sausage.

"Succumb to temptation!" encouraged the conservationists' evening program.

World consumption patterns, for the moment, were not an issue.

Nor was paper use a particular consideration. The packet of conference material weighed seven pounds, which means the group used, conservatively, about four tons of paper to discuss such issues as the preservation of animal habitats and the value of old growth forests.

But this is, after all, the largest regular event of its kind, and they only do it once every three years.

David McDowell, director general of the Conservation Union, said connections made at the gath-

ering pay off for the environment in sometimes unexpected ways.

Researchers comparing notes on amphibians at a prior meeting, for example, discovered they were observing the same phenomenon around the world—an unexplained decline in the populations of frogs and other creatures. They established a network to gather information, put it in a newsletter—the Frog Log—and have hypothesized that the decline is a warning from the thinned reptile world about the effects of global climate change.

There is plenty of intrigue as well. Host countries, like Canada, perhaps expected to get drenched in criticism from their own environmental groups, which take advantage of the global audience.

Along with a report disclosing Canada's global leadership in greenhouse pollution, the country was criticized for not establishing an endangered species list. The government of Prime Minister Jean Chretien battled back, trying to trump the greenhouse effect with the announcement of two new national parks. And Environment Minister Sergio Marchi unveiled legislation to, after all, protect endangered animals.

As far as greenhouse pollution goes, well, it is cold here, Canada sympathizers noted, and the nation is so big that planes, trains and automobiles are a necessity.

Having the home court was not without its advantages, however. Canada was hoping to sway world environmental opinion to its side in the endless negotiations with the United States over the management of Pacific salmon.

Some Australian groups were backing tough global restrictions on the exploitation of wildlife, while an ongoing debate about one of the environmental movement's paradigms—"sustainable development"—seemed to be acknowledging that the determination of what should sustain whom changes from community to community and from environment to environment.

"What you do with elephants is not what you do with crocodiles," said Conservation Union spokesman Ricardo Bayon.

Lucky for Canada, neither was on Friday's menu.

The Washington Post

# Eco-Efficiency: A New Corporate Paradigm



## World Business Council for Sustainable Development

SOME 60 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S TOP CORPORATIONS ARE JOINING FORCES TODAY IN LONDON BECAUSE THEY CARE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT.

They will present their advancements, share their concerns, and look into the emerging environmental trends which might impact their corporations. This is not wishful thinking; this has to do with business competitiveness.

These companies know that to stay in business, they need to be environmentally responsible, and adopt attitudes and methods which demonstrate their commitment. Some could argue that they don't have to do any of this because survival is not

mandatory. But those who aren't trying won't be around long term.

This is why the most pro-active companies in the environmental field are members of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, and are striving to make sustainable development a reality. They are proving that environmental protection and economic growth are not contradictory. They are two sides of the same coin; each relates to the other.

Again this is not wishful thinking. Pressures are mounting from governments, NGOs and consumers for business to take more responsibility for its actions, and provide goods and services which don't deplete nature's capital. And because environmental concerns are increasingly transboundary, only collaborative thinking can lead to innovative solutions, and ones which are better for the environment.

"We aggressively seek out eco-efficiencies, ways of doing more with less because it makes us more competitive when we reduce and eliminate waste and risk from our products and processes."

SAMUEL C. JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN, S.C. JOHNSON & SON, INC.

WBCSD companies are spearheading this paradigm shift. They have staged a new deal for business: eco-efficiency. Eco-efficiency is not a magic wand: it takes people, commitment from the top, vision and time to happen in the real world. But it pays off in terms of environmental improvements and bottom-line returns.

In short, eco-efficiency is all about doing more with less, which is good for the environment because it saves energy and raw material but also is

ultimately good for business because it saves money. By being eco-efficient, business thinks outside the box and becomes eco-innovator. This ultimately will yield eco-profits.

"The principle of eco-efficiency is a prerequisite for survival in markets characterized by fierce international competition... Products and services must be supplied to the market not only at the lowest possible cost but also with efficient use of raw materials and energy."

FRITZ GERBER, CHAIRMAN, HOFFMANN - LA ROCHE

Everybody shares a responsibility for the environment. Industry, maybe because it has contributed to some of the world's environmental problems, is now taking responsibility to undo some of these past mistakes and ensure the quality of the future. Business, also, has the most to offer in bringing solutions. This is what the WBCSD is all about.

"It has been argued that one cannot serve both the needs of industry and of the environment. I believe this is not an impossible task... However, a greener future will remain an idealistic dream unless industrialists and environmentalists meet to transform it into a reality by taking and sharing problems."

J.M.K. MARTIN LAING, CHAIRMAN, JOHN LAING PLC

This insert will appear bi-monthly and will be devoted to explaining how sustainable development can be used as a competitive tool by business.

## WHAT IS THE WBCSD?

A business group of 126 companies from 37 countries and more than 20 major sectors established in January 1995. The WBCSD is uniquely positioned to look at areas of sustainable development where industry's voice can make a difference. The WBCSD also benefits from a thriving global network located in developing countries and countries in transition, representing more than 600 business leaders.

### What is its mission?

The WBCSD aims at developing closer co-operation between business, governments, NGOs and other organizations concerned with sustainable development. It also encourages high standards of environmental management in business.

### How does the WBCSD operate?

Membership is by invitation to companies that are committed to the concepts of sustainable development and responsible environmental management. The WBCSD is governed by a council composed of the chief executives of all companies but overall direction of the WBCSD is in the hands of the Executive Committee.

### What are the WBCSD priorities?

The WBCSD operates through Working Groups comprising member companies and outside experts. Each Working group is co-chaired by two CEOs. Areas of focus include eco-efficiency, sustainable production and consumption, climate and energy issues, trade and environment, environmental issues and financial performance. In parallel, the WBCSD carries out an intelligence function for its members on emerging environmental trends.

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## INTERNATIONAL

# Madrid Judge Tries to Unlock Secrets of Argentina's 'Regrettable Mistake'

By Marlene Simons  
New York Times Service

MADRID — Almost every day, Esperanza Labrador needs to unlock her grief and rage by crying a little. Even though her husband and two sons were killed 20 years ago, it has been hard for her to accept that they are dead and their killers are free. Then there are the words that haunt her from the day the Argentine military handed over two of the three bodies: "This has been a regrettable mistake."

Today, Mrs. Labrador, a fragile woman of 74, lives in her native Spain. But the decimation of her family took place in Rosario, Argentina, in 1976, when the Argentine military was fighting leftist insurgents, and, in the process, sometimes kidnapping and killing innocent civilians.

After two decades of silence, she has at last been able to tell her story where she feels it belongs, before a judge in court.

Many others like her have also been heard.

Last month, a federal judge in Spain opened a criminal investigation into the torture, disappearance, and killing of 320 Spanish citizens in Argentina during the military rule between 1976 and 1982. He has charged 97 former and active military and police officers in the case and wants to interrogate them in Spain or in Argentina. Among them are the members of three successive military juntas, intelligence chiefs, commanders of clandestine jails, and even doctors who are said to have attended torture sessions.

A parallel investigation focuses on the abduction of 54 children of the Spanish victims who remain missing. Some babies born in prison reportedly were registered as children of military and police officers.

The Madrid judge, Baltasar Garzon, has invoked international law to argue that "crimes against humanity," like the ones he is pursuing in this case, can be tried anywhere and are not subject to any time limit.

Legal scholars describe the investigations as the largest case of peacetime human rights abuses in which a court in one nation has claimed jurisdiction over events in another.

Experts at the United Nations Tribunal on War Crimes in The Hague said the legal arguments made by the judge would be widely seen as valid and have been applied in the pursuit of Nazi criminals.

But the politics involved pose different problems.

There is little chance of an immediate trial because Spanish law forbids trying

a suspect in absentia, and Argentina is not likely to extradite any of its citizens. "We are not quite sure how this will evolve because it is a test case," said a spokesman at Spain's Foreign Ministry, which is responsible for passing the judge's summons to Argentina.

Judge Garzon said he does not expect any of the Argentine suspects that he has summoned to appear in Madrid, but in an interview he said he intended to proceed, using evidence from witnesses and documents.

"We are still at an early stage," he said. "Where appropriate, we will issue

arrest warrants, which will then become international arrest warrants." Under these warrants the accused would risk arrest if they traveled outside Argentina.

An Argentine government spokesman said that no official notice in the case had yet been received from Spain. He said the question was "legally very complex" and had already been debated in the Argentine cabinet. Several former military commanders have also sought legal advice on how this would affect their travel abroad.

But Alicia Pierini, Argentina's un-

dersecretary for human rights, has made it clear that her government will not cooperate because, she said, "a foreign court has no jurisdiction over events that took place on Argentine soil."

Between 9,000 and 30,000 people are believed to have been illegally imprisoned and secretly executed by the Argentine security forces during their campaign against the leftists. Because the military leaders of that time were tried in 1985 and 1986, imprisoned, and then pardoned in 1989 by the current president, Carlos Saul Menem, Argentina says the chapter is closed.

It is far from closed to people like Mrs. Labrador.

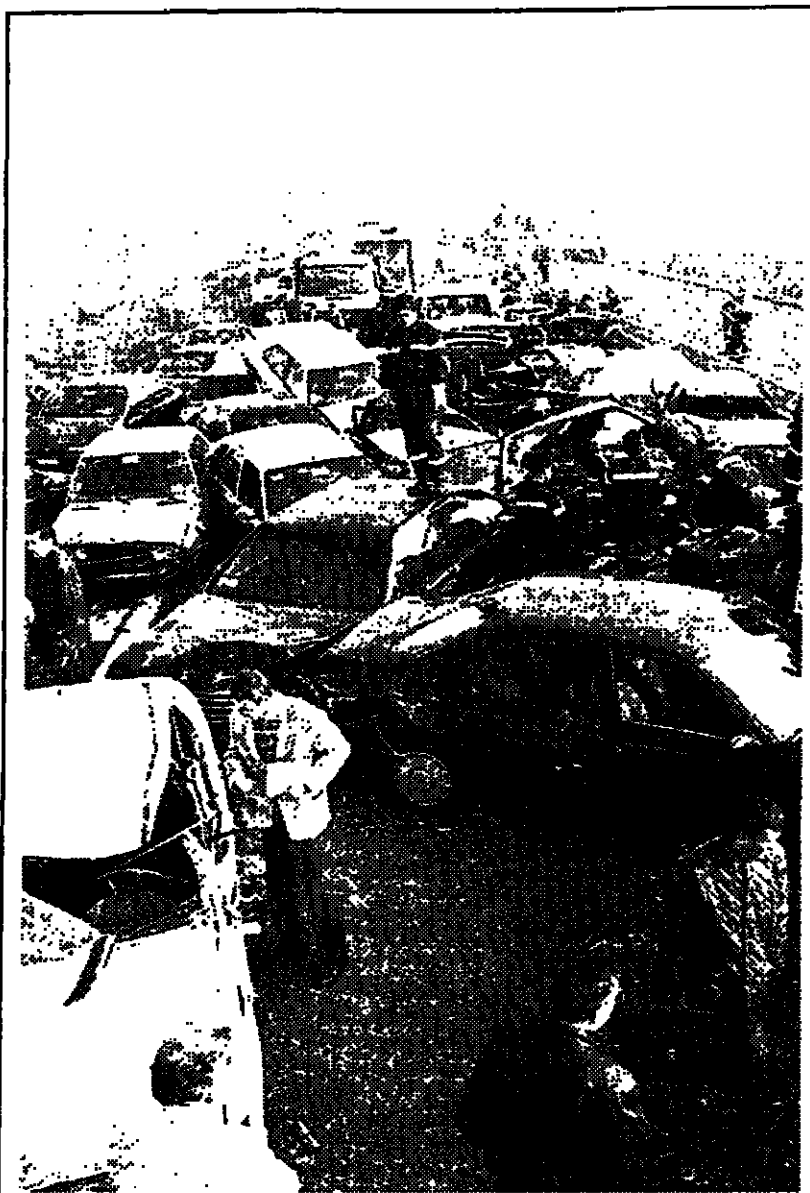
"The killers have destroyed our lives," she said. "Like us, they must be obliged to live with the memory of the dead and the missing."

"We need at least a minimum of justice."

The investigation by Judge Garzon, Spain's best-known magistrate, came in response to a complaint filed in March by several Spanish groups, among them a lawyers' association and an association of prosecutors, as well as the United Left political party.

It took Judge Garzon more than five months to conclude that a Spanish court could have jurisdiction in the case. Since then, he has set up a 14-man special police team to coordinate the search for information.

He said that several prominent Argentines had promised to cooperate, among them Adolfo Perez Esquivel, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1980, and Julio Cesar Strassera, the principal prosecutor of the Argentine military commanders at the 1985 trials. Four former military officers have also said they will testify anonymously.



FATAL PILEUP — Rescuers working Thursday after a 50-vehicle crash killed one person and hurt several others in fog near Bologna.

## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

1 Haiti's François Duvalier, familiarly  
8 Statute of the Virgin Mary  
15 Cry of panic

## DOWN

1 Omen  
2 Historic plane of Adm. Byrd  
3 Blast furnace product  
4 Bagmate for a steeple

## ACROSS

16 Suffered humiliation  
17 Actor Cup, e.g.  
18 The beginning  
19 Old as Methusalem, in a way

## DOWN

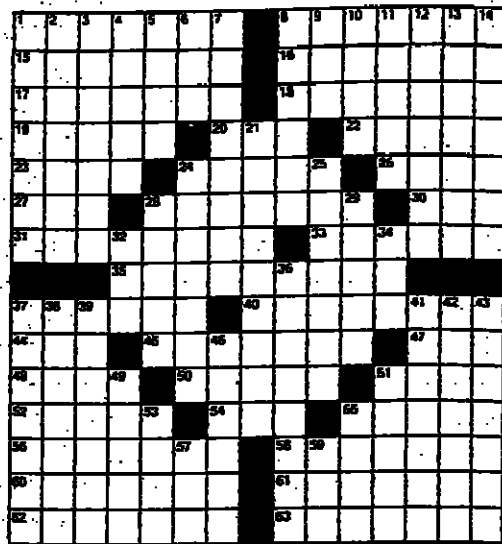
20 Floppy takers  
21 Bee quest?  
22 De Valera's country  
23 Con  
24 Convince  
25 Three-striper, e.g.; Abbr.

## ACROSS

26 Spoil, with "on"  
27 German compass point  
28 Lovers' guide  
29 Assents  
30 Turn through  
31 Bring in the rye  
32 Lots of land  
33 March, perhaps  
34 Dragon's home, in song  
35 Ballooned  
36 Occasion to say "Wow!"  
37 Site of the George Washington Br. tollbooth  
38 Sewers have them

## DOWN

39 Nose parts  
40 Nose  
41 Mud  
42 Vexatious salute  
43 Pirates of Penzance, before they were pirates  
44 Bush country  
45 Sarf's opposite  
46 Warriors vs. Bulls, e.g.  
47 Split  
48 Trumpet blare  
49 Bob — TV's Fibber McGee  
50 More on target  
51 "Gymnopedies" composer  
52 Liner cars  
53 "Little" Dickens girl  
54 Be an eager beaver  
55 Suffix with glob  
56 Suffix with meteor



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## Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 24

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ERIC OBIE DAUNT  
ARCHITECT VINCE  
EMT ENGINEER  
GEE PER OAST  
UNSHADED MESSRS  
IMPALADAM EEL  
LEONARDO DAVINCI  
ESS ISLE INDOE  
SHASTA LEARNERS  
PEND MSG EST  
SCULPTOR TIS  
OLLIE SCIENTIST  
DANTE EMIR ABE  
AMASS SPIN TOWN

## BOOKS

## LEAVING A DOLL'S HOUSE: A Memoir

By Claire Bloom. 244 pages.  
\$23.95. Little, Brown.

Reviewed by  
Jonathan Yardley

THE life of Claire Bloom as recounted in this exceptional memoir is a cautionary tale. This beautiful and accomplished woman, now in her mid-sixties, has had more than her fair share of unhappiness. She attempts to put the best possible light on it and claims to look to the future with confidence, but as an actress who has spent much of her long career studying and performing the work of Shakespeare, she should know better than most of us that the past is prologue.

Bloom's misfortunes have been personal rather than professional. In her previous book, "Limelight and After," she "attempted to reveal only what was relevant to my career while carefully and self-protectively concealing my identity as a woman."

Now, though, "all the factors have altered, and I am free to tell my story in full."

By this she apparently means that a number of the people who were important to her are dead and that her divorce from her third husband, the writer Philip Roth, is final. Certainly her candor is impressive. She writes with deep feeling about her long affair with Richard Burton, "my first — my greatest — love, the only man to whom I have fervently and completely given all of myself" — and about her less satisfactory amatory encounters with Laurence Olivier, Yul Brynner and Anthony Quinn. She is kind to her first husband, Rod Steiger, and dismissive of her second, a theatrical producer named Hillard Elkins. She regrets the things that came between her and her brother as well as her and her daughter, and rejoices in the happy reconciliations she has reached with both. She writes about her late mother with tenderness and gratitude.

But it is likely that what will most interest readers about this memoir is its account of Bloom's long relationship with and brief marriage to Roth. Here we are dealing with a man who has made his

own life the sole raw material of his literary career, who has made sex a literary specialty and women the objects of lust and scorn, who has repeatedly denied the autobiographical character of his fiction even as he obsessively psychoanalyzes himself.

The portrait Bloom paints is devastating. It is impossible to say how much of it is clinical observation and how much is retribution, not to mention how much of it is theatricality, but there is little elsewhere in this book to suggest that Roth's former wife is an unduly vengeful person.

The great mystery is that she was drawn to Roth at all, much less that she actually married him. Her relationship with her father was unhappy, and she believes that in gravitating toward relationships with "difficult, if talented, men who could never bring me contentment," she "seemed to need to meet a challenge, to recreate the lack of certainty of my early childhood."

When Bloom first became involved with Roth, in the mid-1970s, she had a teenage daughter, Anna, whose life had been in constant upheaval. Bloom was well aware that her daughter needed — and, it might be added, deserved — the most generous share of her attention. As she and Roth grew more attached, they attempted to find a way to divide their time between his residence in the United States and hers in London. Finally they worked out an arrangement, but he attached "one provision: he made it clear that he had no intention of living together in the same house as my daughter."

He did make an effort, in London, but one morning at breakfast he handed Bloom a note demanding that Anna leave. Caught between "the security of a companion and the welfare of a daughter," Bloom capitulated: "Anna was asked to move out. She was eighteen." From the perspective of two decades, Bloom now writes:

"Philip had his way, and it has taken me a long time to accept the repercussions of his calculated move barely two years into our relationship. It wasn't about hatred for my daughter, though animosity may have been the catalyst — it was about control. Philip

made character assessments the way surgeons make incisions. He knew I would make any compromise to support our relationship. If I was willing to jettison my own daughter in this manner, what could I ever deny him?"

Not much, or so it seems. Bloom went on loving and obeying Roth despite blatant provocations. She stuck with him through a 15-year relationship and a three-year marriage. She nursed him through various ailments both physical and psychological; she put up with his verbal abuse, his icy distance, his "emotional swings . . . so extreme that I was unable to follow them in a rational manner."

One can only conclude that toward the end he was quite literally impossible to live with, for her determination to continue this "long, complex, rich, rewarding, but ultimately tortured relationship" was intense, and she had already hung on through phases from which most others would have fled.

Obviously there is plenty of material here for speculation. Bloom herself says that "I had no real adolescence, no grace period in which to try out the role of woman and make my big mistakes early on"; that "acting can be a refuge for those who

are sexually, psychologically or socially wounded"; and that in the role of Nora Helmer, in "A Doll's House," she "was able to fuse two conflicting sides of my nature — the spoiled child-wife and the determinedly independent woman."

Her journey has involved a great deal more than marriage to and divorce from Philip Roth, though that clearly is the longest and most important chapter. Her first major role in the movies was in "Limelight," with Charlie Chaplin, to whom she was devoted, as she was to his wife, Oona. Her stories about the acting life are interesting, agreeably gossipy and occasionally amusing; there is an especially good one about the unlikely encounter between the young, virginal Claire Bloom and the young, feral Elvis Presley.

Though Bloom's life has not been easy, she is quick to acknowledge its pleasures and rewards, including those that were hard-earned. In the end she leaves us with a renewed understanding that talent, beauty and fame, just like money, can't buy you love.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the second round of the World Championship on the Greek island of Rhodes, the host country based in the Vugraph theater against Turkey, its neighbor. On the second deal a Turkish player, Nafiz Zorlu, played brilliantly to bring home four hearts on the diagrammed deal.

He was helped by the opening lead of the club ten, which was the result of East's attempt to reinforce his part-

ner's three-club opening by raising to four clubs.

The Vugraph commentators predicted that the Turkish player would find a way to make nine tricks, but he did better.

After winning the first trick with the club queen, he crossed to the diamond queen and led a small heart, winning with the jack when East played low. He then crossed to the diamond king and led a low spade. West won and played the club king, won with dummy's ace.

The ace of spades and the jack of spades brought South to seven tricks, and a spade was ruffed. East was reduced to four trumps, and was forced to ruff the diamond ace and lead into dummy's A-Q of hearts.

Turkey gained 13 tricks when the Greek North tried three no-trump over the same three-club opening, and failed by two tricks.

This deal is an illustration of a little-known theoretical point: if a player pre-empts and then leads his suit, he tends to have a singleton trump. If he had a singleton in another suit he would probably have led it.

## Kurdish Factions to Hold Direct Talks

WASHINGTON — A senior U.S. envoy will lead direct talks in Turkey next week between rival Kurdish factions after helping arrange a cease-fire between them in northern Iraq, the State Department said Thursday.

The department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said the cease-fire, agreed on Wednesday by the Kurdistan Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, appeared generally to be holding.

"There were some reports of sporadic fighting," Mr. Burns said, adding that that may have been a case of some of the forces "not getting the word."

"It appears now the cease-fire is taking hold," he said.

Witnesses said the Kurdistan Democratic Party and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan traded shots near the town of Degala after the Patriotic Union launched an attack in mid-morning. But fighting halted in the afternoon.

Mr. Burns said Robert Pelletreau, assistant secretary of state for Near East-

ern Affairs, now visiting the Gulf, would return this weekend to Turkey and initiate talks between the two Kurdish groups in the middle of the week.

"Both will be represented at the table with him and with representatives of the governments of Turkey and the United Kingdom," Mr. Burns said. Britain and Turkey have helped bring the two feuding factions together.

"We have hopes that these talks might lead the KDP and the PUK to maintain the cease-fire and to decide together on some form of political reconciliation so that the situation in northern Iraq can be more stable and more peaceful," he said.

■ U.S. Peace Efforts

Steven Lee Myers of The New York Times reported earlier from Wash-

ington: Since fighting between the two factions flared again Oct. 12, the United States has tried to achieve at least a temporary peace.

With Election Day approaching, the

administration worried that Iraq or even Iran could be drawn into the conflict in the "no-flight" zone created by the United States and its allies after the Gulf War in 1991 to protect the Kurds from President Saddam Hussein.

The intervention of 30,000 to 40,000 heavily armed Iraqi troops in August prompted the United States to launch two missile strikes at Iraq's air-defense forces in the south. With the new fighting, officials have warned Iraq not to intervene. Since Iraq's incursion, the United States has seen its military and relief efforts in northern Iraq collapse.

The United States has tried repeatedly to arrange cease-fires between the factions, including one only days before Iraqi forces swept into the north and helped seize the city of Arbil from the Patriotic Union. But its efforts have failed to establish a lasting agreement.

Mr. Pelletreau met separately in Turkey with Massoud Barzani of the Kurdistan Democratic Party on Monday and Jalal Talabani of the Patriotic Union on Tuesday.

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INTERNATIONAL

## Moscow and Kiev Agree to Split Fleet

Russia to Get Most of 600 Ships

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**MOSCOW** — President Boris Yeltsin of Russia and President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine pledged Thursday to sign an agreement dividing the Black Sea fleet, a move that would improve strained ties between the nations.  
 The two presidents met for 30 minutes at the Barvicha health resort outside Moscow, where Mr. Yeltsin is preparing for heart surgery.  
 The meeting was "very constructive, cordial and informal," and the leaders "agreed on all issues" about the fleet, said Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman, Sergei Yastrzhembsky.  
 The presidents confirmed previous agreements reached by officials of the two sides that would allow Russia to inherit most of the fleet and lease naval facilities in Sevastopol, the navy's main base, the Ukrainian president said.  
 Mr. Yastrzhembsky said Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin would go to Ukraine next month to sign agreements dividing the fleet and establishing its bases and financing.  
 If signed, the accord would pave the way for a comprehensive political treaty between the two countries.  
 Mr. Yastrzhembsky said Mr. Yeltsin planned to visit Kiev, the Ukraine capital, after his surgery, which is set for mid-November, and that the treaty would be ready for signing then.  
 Mindful that a final deal has proved elusive, Mr. Kuchma told reporters: "We discussed the date. Alas, these dates have changed so many times in the past."  
 The dispute over the Black Sea fleet of 600 vessels has dragged on since the Soviet Union fell apart in late 1991 and has defied all attempts to solve it.  
 The day before the two leaders met, Russia's State Duma, or lower house of Parliament, warned Ukraine that Moscow would never hand over control of Sevastopol, the port city in the Crimean Peninsula where the fleet is based.  
 Crimea is in Ukrainian territory but is populated mainly by ethnic Russians.  
 It was long part of Russia but was turned over to Ukraine in 1954 by the Soviet leader at the time, Nikita Khrushchev.  
 Mr. Kuchma said that the Russian president had cut a "strong, powerful" figure during their meeting. "I saw the real Boris Yeltsin — a strong powerful person who knows what he wants," Mr. Kuchma said.  
 "And the thing he wants now is to have an operation as soon as possible so he can return to the political scene."  
 (AP, Reuters)

## A British Warship That Eludes Radar

**The Associated Press**  
**PARIS** — Now that the United States has proven the technical and strategic success of its bat-winged stealth bomber, is the world ready for a stealth warship? Two British shipbuilders think so.  
 At an international naval arms trade show in Paris this week, they are unveiling sleek new concept ships designed to sneak up on the enemy by eluding radar — one by cloaking itself in a fine spray.  
 "It's completely new. It's cutting edge," said Keith Faulkner, managing editor of Jane's Information Group, which tracks the defense industry and publishes the Jane's reference books on armaments.  
 "If it works the way they think, it will be at the forefront of ship-building technology," he said Wednesday. "I'd definitely take these new designs seriously. It's not a stunt."  
 Making all ships more stealthy — even behemoth aircraft carriers — is not new.  
 The United States has led the way since 1984 with its Sea Shadow, a prototype patrol craft built by Lockheed, with its sides slanted upward at various angles to deflect radar. There is also the U.S. Arsenal, a concept ship that may one day serve as an unmanned, remote-controlled missile platform in the Gulf.  
 France built stealth features into its new Lafayette class of frigates, whose hulls have diamond-like facets to thwart enemy radar and are coated with special radar-absorbent paint. Sweden has a similarly angular experimental patrol craft built of fiber-reinforced plastic.  
 But a true stealth warship existed only in the imagin-

ations of engineers and scientists — until this week, when Britain's Vosper Thornycroft and BAeSEA stole the show at EuroNaval, a defense exhibition running through Friday.  
 The main attraction is a yard-long model of Vosper's 377-foot (110-meter) Sea Wraith stealth corvette, an anti-submarine patrol ship whose multifaceted hull bears a striking resemblance to the stealth bomber.  
 It creates radar disturbances to throw oncoming missiles off course, and its hull is designed to confuse enemy forces trying to track the vessel by radar and figure out what it is. On enemy screens, it is designed to have the "radar signature" of a small fishing boat.  
 Its most intriguing feature is actually rather low-tech: nozzles that can generate a mist from the sea, hiding the ship from infrared search beams and masking hot spots that incoming heat-seeking missiles would try to sniff out.  
 Those are the details the manufacturer will talk about. The rest is a closely guarded British military secret.  
 "We've tried to introduce new technologies that don't exist in its class," said Brian Spilman, head of Vosper's Future Projects Group.  
 "We've tried to hide the things that normally would reveal it to an enemy."  
 No Sea Wraiths have been built, but the Vosper sales director, John Knight, said he was talking to interested customers. He said the price tag would vary widely according to the weapons systems ordered with it. The bill, however, would easily run into multiple millions of dollars.

## Brazil Evicts Gold Miners Blocking Rich New Field

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**BRASILIA** — Brazil sent federal policemen backed by troops on Thursday to evict wildcat gold diggers from a huge gold deposit in the Amazon, arresting nine people in an operation that officials said passed without bloodshed.  
 A spokeswoman at Federal Police headquarters in Brasilia said 60 officers backed by soldiers cleared a road leading into Serra Leste, a gold field that lies near the site of the largest gold rush in history.  
 "Given the situation of violence," she said, "at 6 A.M. we fulfilled our mandate of clearing the entrance to the mine." She added that nine people had been detained and that police were hunting 30 others who had escaped.  
 About 500 of garimpeiros, as freelance gold prospectors are called, have succeeded in

blocking survey work at Serra Leste since May, causing the state mining giant Companhia Vale do Rio Doce up to \$10 million in losses.  
 The deposit is thought to contain about 150 tons of gold.  
 The garimpeiros claim a share of the profits because the mine lies near the Serra Pelada gold mine, where, at their peak in 1988, up to 1 million freelance prospectors produced 60 tons out of Brazil's total gold production of 113 tons. At the time it was the world's largest open gold mine.  
 In April, a federal court threw out the miners' claims that they had the right to exploit the newfound reserves at Serra Leste.  
 The court said the rights belonged to the state company, which has extensive industrial and mining holdings and is scheduled to be privatized in 1997. (Reuters, AFP)

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# At last... the inside story of Scientology

**Y**ou may have heard of Scientology: it is frequently in the news. World-famous celebrities praise it and use it in their lives. Acclaimed scholars have authenticated it. Lovers of freedom and advocates of human rights swear by it.

No religion of the twentieth century is more talked about. But in the midst of the newspaper articles, the TV talk shows, the radio discussions, the political rhetoric, one question is never answered:

What really is Scientology?

Why is it growing so rapidly? Why are so many famous people members? Why are Scientologists known for their creativity, their happy family lives, their ability to succeed personally and professionally?

Founded by writer and philosopher L. Ron Hubbard, Scientology is a religion in the oldest sense of the word. Like all true religions, Scientology helps man to realise his inner divinity.

It has been recognised as a religion by courts, scholars and agencies in numerous countries including France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and others. In its country of origin, the United States, the government conducted a thorough examination of Scientology and found it to be a bona

fide religion operating exclusively for religious and charitable purposes. In all, the religious bona fides of Scientology have been upheld in more than 100 courts, including the Italian Supreme Court, the United States Supreme Court and the Australian High Court. There have been more than 30 court decisions in Germany alone acknowledging the religious nature of Scientology. Twenty-eight internationally renowned expert authorities in religion conducted their own studies and independently came to the conclusion that Scientology is without question a religion.

Most importantly, millions know Scientology as a religion because it provides answers to the fundamental questions: Who am I? Where did I come from? What is the meaning of life? What happens when I die? With those answers has come greater happiness, improved relationships with others, and a better understanding of themselves and their relationship to a Supreme Being.

Who should you ask to find out the truth about Scientology? If you wanted to find out about Catholicism, you would ask a practicing Catholic, or study its basic teachings. In other words, you would go to a reliable source.

We invite you, in the coming weeks, to join us in these pages to learn facts about our religion you have never heard before.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:**  
 Check the following Internet sites for information about Scientology. Each is available in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish:  
<http://www.scientology.org>  
<http://www.ironhubbard.org>  
<http://www.dianetics.org>  
 email: [webmaster@scientology.org](mailto:webmaster@scientology.org)  
**VISIT OUR CHURCHES:** Pay a visit to your nearest Church of Scientology. Addresses for our principal European Churches are given here.  
**FREE INFORMATIONAL BOOKLETS AVAILABLE:** You can obtain the address of the local church nearest you, and a free booklet about Scientology, by calling (33) 1 44 74 61 68. Or write to Church of Scientology Ile-de-France, 7, rue Jules César, 75012 Paris, France.

**Austria**  
 Schottenfeldgasse 13-15  
 1070 Wien, Austria  
**Belgium**  
 Church of Scientology  
 European Human Rights  
 and Public Affairs Office  
 61 Rue du Prince Royal  
 1050, Brussels, Belgium

**Denmark**  
 Storkongensgade 55  
 1264 Copenhagen K.  
 Denmark  
**France**  
 7 Rue Jules César  
 Paris, 75012  
 France

**Germany**  
 Beichstrasse 12  
 80802 München,  
 Germany  
**Italy**  
 Via Abetone, 10  
 20137 Milano, Italy  
**Netherlands**  
 Nieuwe Zijds Voorburgwal 271  
 1012 RL Amsterdam,  
 Netherlands

**Norway**  
 Lille Grensen 3  
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 Norway

**Portugal**  
 Rua Actor Taboru 99 5°  
 1000 Lisboa, Portugal  
**Spain**  
 C/ Montero 20, 1 dcha.  
 28013 Madrid, Spain  
**Sweden**  
 St. Eriksgaten 50  
 112 34 Stockholm, Sweden  
**Switzerland**  
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## INTERNATIONAL

Sir

## Nicaragua's New Leader Vows to Wipe Out Legacy of Sandinista Past

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Almost as soon as he became mayor of Nicaragua's capital in 1990, Arnaldo Aleman set about erasing all signs of the 11-year tenure of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. Revolutionary murals were painted over, Sandinista loyalists were stricken from the municipal payroll, and free gas and light service to the tomb of the front's founder was cut.

But Mr. Aleman, a conservative lawyer and coffee grower, had an even more scornful fate in store for the four gigantic initials of the Sandinista front that were painted on a mountain-side overlooking Managua and had come to symbolize the supremacy of the party of revolution.

He had the letters FSLN altered so that they spelled "FIN," Spanish for "the end."

Now Mr. Aleman, 50, has been elected president of this poor and polarized Central American country on a platform that promises he will do for Nicaragua exactly what he did in Managua.

With two-thirds of the ballots in the election Sunday counted by Wednesday, he had 48.7 percent of the vote, giving him a comfortable lead of 10 percentage points over the closest of his 23 rival candidates, former President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Sandinista leader.

"Under my government, the people of this country are going to get the change they desire," Mr. Aleman pledged in an interview.

"The only thing the Sandinistas did during the 1980s was to destroy," he said. "But we are going to rebuild what they destroyed, just as we did in Managua, so that we have an economy that gives people jobs and a state based on the rule of law."

Mr. Ortega has thus far refused to concede defeat, and his complaints of "anomalies" in the vote led Tuesday to announcement of an agreement that will postpone the official declaration of Mr. Aleman's victory until the Sandinistas have had an opportunity to examine official vote tallies.

But Mr. Aleman, normally a fierce critic of Mr. Ortega, has been uncharacteristically restrained and conciliatory in his public statements.

"I extend my hand to him," Mr. Aleman said during a television interview Monday of the man whose government threw him into prison just seven years ago. "We must be able to forgive."

**"We are going to rebuild what the Sandinistas destroyed, so that we have a state based on the rule of law."**

because without pardon, without unity, we will not be able to move this country ahead."

Jose Arnaldo Aleman Lacayo was born in Managua on Jan. 23, 1946, into what he has described as "a family with roots in the soil, united, simple, hard-working, honest and Christian."

His father, Arnaldo Aleman Sandoval, was a lawyer and a supporter of the Liberal Party controlled by the dictator Anastasio Somoza. During much of his adult life, Mr. Aleman has

been contemptuous of politics and politicians, preferring to devote his energies to business and serving as a lawyer for banks and food companies. But during the years of Sandinista rule, he entered the public arena as a leader of national associations of coffee growers, farmers and ranchers opposed to land seizures and price controls.

Then, in 1989, Mr. Aleman's own properties were seized and he was arrested and sentenced to seven years in jail. While in prison, his wife, Dolores, with whom he was raising two sons and two daughters, became ill with what was diagnosed as brain cancer. Despite his pleas, friends say, Mr. Aleman was not permitted to visit her in the hospital before she died.

"That was a very painful time for me, but it made me determined that my children should not grow up under a totalitarian system," he recalled recently of his imprisonment. "That is what finally pushed me into politics."

On the campaign trail and in his contacts with ordinary people, Mr. Aleman seems to relish the

image of the jolly fat man, the *Rey Momo*, or king of carnival, who is a stock figure in Latin American folklore.

"He is an exuberant sort of guy who bubbles forth," said former President Jimmy Carter, who has had much contact with Mr. Aleman lately as the head of a delegation of former Western Hemisphere heads of state observing the election.

But Mr. Aleman also has a reputation as a volatile, explosive personality, and the Sandinistas made much of that during the campaign, running a series of television advertisements that showed him losing his temper in public or threatening those who disagreed with him.

Mr. Aleman denies the often-repeated accusations that he was once a sympathizer of the Somoza dictatorship, dismissing them as Somoza propaganda. But former college classmate recall that he became a member of a Somoza university youth group during his days at the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua in Leon. During the campaign, members of the Somoza family were occasionally observed traveling in his entourage.

## Permit Iraq To Sell Its Oil And Buy Food, Chirac Urges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMMAN, Jordan — President Jacques Chirac of France, warning of a humanitarian disaster, appealed to the international community Thursday to make good on an agreement to allow Iraq to sell limited amounts of oil to buy food.

In a speech to the Jordanian Parliament, Mr. Chirac reiterated his differences with the United States over Iraq, which is facing widespread malnutrition and infant mortality due to a UN embargo in force since Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990.

"France is alarmed at the humanitarian situation in Iraq," Mr. Chirac said, "and calls solemnly on the international community to apply at long last Resolution 686, which provides for the resumption of oil exports against the purchase of food and medicine to save innocent lives from tragedy."

In a reference to Washington, which is holding up a deal agreed on last May to implement the resolution, Mr. Chirac said: "The Iraqi people cannot be held responsible for decisions to which it was not party, nor can it be held hostage for stakes that are alien to it."

He added, "The way ahead is clear, and involves the implementation of all Security Council resolutions — but only those resolutions."



Guards sharing jokes in Amman on Thursday as they awaited President Chirac's arrival at a ceremony.

French officials privately accuse the United States of thwarting any easing of the stranglehold on Iraq.

They say Washington added demands on President Saddam Hussein that go beyond UN resolutions calling for Iraq's partial disarmament, recognition of Kuwait and compensation for Gulf War damage.

Mr. Chirac arrived in Jordan from the Palestinian territories as part of a week-long tour of the Middle East aimed at carving out a greater French and European role in the Arab-Israeli peace process.

He irritated his Israeli hosts during his visit, however, and some of his comments provoked resentment from European Union partners.

The trade commissioner for the European Union, Sir Leon Brittan, said Thursday that Europe cannot play an effective diplomatic role in the Middle East because it lacks unity, and criticized the unilateral French intervention there.

"If we work together and abstain from independent action," Sir Leon said, "we will be able to work with the United States in this region."

Sir Leon said "we do not have the

conditions" for a concerted European role in the peace process, dominated by U.S. mediation, although he did not rule this out as a possibility in the future.

Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind of Britain said Wednesday that France was not advancing peace by competing with the United States, but added that British support of the U.S.-led process depended on results.

Mr. Rifkind nonetheless backed Mr. Chirac's support for the creation of a Palestinian state, and said the burden for advancing the peace process rested with the Israelis. (Reuters, AFP, AP)

## High Blood Pressure In Blacks Tied to Bias

By David Brown  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Racial discrimination, along with a person's strategy for coping with it, may be an important cause of high blood pressure in American blacks, a study suggests.

Furthermore, what constitutes an "unhealthy" response to racism may differ depending on a person's sex or social class. Keeping anger and resentment bottled up may raise a black working-class woman's blood pressure. Talking about it may do the same thing for a working-class man.

These observations come from a provocative study of blood pressure in blacks and whites under the age of 30. Published Thursday in the American Journal of Public Health, it is one of the few that has tried to investigate the possible connection between racism and hypertension.

High blood pressure is far more common in blacks than in whites, and is also more common in people of lower socioeconomic status. About 37 percent of black men over the age of 20 have hypertension, compared with 25 percent of white men. About 31 percent of black women have the potentially life-threatening disease, compared with 18 percent of white women.

Various theories have been offered as an explanation for these findings, but none is proved. Diet, stress and lifestyle may increase the risk for working-class people. Diet and genetic predisposition are possible reasons for the racial disparity.

The study, conducted by epidemiologists at the Harvard School of Public Health and the Kaiser Foundation Research Institute, is far from definitive.

Nancy Krieger and a colleague, Stephen Sidney, questioned 4,086 men and women recruited in Birmingham, Chicago and Minneapolis as part of the Coronary Artery Risk Development in Young Adults study. The participants were roughly divided between whites and blacks and men and women, and all were aged 18 to 30 when the study began in 1985.

Overall, 77 percent of black women and 84 percent of black men reported experiencing racial discrimination in one of the seven specified situations. Nearly 50 percent of black women and 60 percent of black men reported discrimination in three or more situations. Normal blood pressure is about 120/80, measured as millimeters of mercury ("mm Hg"). The higher number is called the systolic blood pressure and represents the maximal pressure generated by the heart with each beat.

Among black working-class men and women, those who reported no racial discrimination had blood pressures somewhat higher on average than those who reported one or two episodes of discrimination.

The researchers, however, did not take the "no discrimination" answer as a candid one. Instead, they interpreted it as evidence of "internalized oppression" in the working-class respondents, a hint that those people had experienced the most severe form of race prejudice.

## ISRAEL: A Year Later, the Assassination of Rabin Continues to Divide the Nation Into 2 Angry Camps

Continued from Page 1

Small acts of calculated provocation — the formation of a fan club for the assassin, Yigal Amir, by religious teenage girls in Kiryat Gat; the defacing of Rabin memorial posters with stickers of the banned extremist movement Kach — have reverberated all the more loudly because there is no unified sense of mourning to contradict them.

Leah Rabin, the prime minister's widow, seems from the outside to be consumed as much by vengeance as grief.

She continues to blame Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu for the atmosphere of violent opposition that set the stage for her husband's death and forbade him to speak at the Mount Herzl grave Thursday.

When President Ezer Weizman, an old rival, omitted mention of Mr. Rabin at the opening of the new parliamentary session in June, she phoned him and said, "I know why you came to the hospital the night of the shooting — to make sure he was dead!"

Yisrael Harel, who headed the Council of Jewish Settlers and met often, usually as an adversary, with Mr. Rabin, said he was turned away when he asked to pay a condolence call last year. "If you want to know why this big wound didn't heal, his family and his political followers can take a large portion of the blame," he said.

On the broader political level, Mr. Rabin's heirs continue to wield his martyrdom as a weapon.

"The most shocking and infuriating conclusion is that the murder reached its goals," said Ephraim Sneh, a former health minister and a candidate for Labor Party leadership. "We are the only democratic state that after a political assassination elected the side of the murderer and not the side of the victim. It's a dark shadow over our democracy."

Mr. Netanyahu, who condemned the murder, takes vigorous exception to language like that, calling it a greater slander than any the left accused him of making against Mr. Rabin. After he died, Mr. Netanyahu toned down his rhetoric

and stopped attending rallies like the one in 1995 in which he marched ahead of a coffin and two effigies, of Mr. Rabin and Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, that were labeled: "Death to those masquerading as peace."

It is apparently not true, as the columnist Abraham Rabinovich wrote recently, that the nation "as a whole, except for a lunatic fringe, shares the same horror at his assassination."

One in 10 respondents said in a recent poll by the newspaper Ma'ariv that Mr. Amir should be pardoned, and public opinion experts say that such surveys substantially undercount Israelis who believe the murder was justified or had good results.

"There is among the religious community the feeling that Rabin's death was a miracle," said Nissan Rubin, a Bar Ilan University sociologist and an expert on the ultra-Orthodox.

"Just as the Jews are always saved at the last moment in Biblical stories, this time also a miracle happened. He was killed and we were saved." In the eyes of

many religious people, the result of the elections proved, as it were, the veracity of this belief.

This linkage also bound together the nation's internal and external disputes. Mr. Amir, the Orthodox Jew who put two hollow-point bullets in Mr. Rabin's back, not only opposed the prime minister's concessions to Palestinian self-rule but also explicitly argued afterward that religious law supersedes the laws of the state — an argument many other Orthodox Jews say they share.

"What the assassination did was to connect the issue of the Arab-Israeli conflict with the struggle for the soul of Israel as a democracy versus a Jewish nationalist state," said Yaron Ezrahi of Hebrew University. "It brings to a head the question, 'Can Judaism and democracy coexist?'"

Mr. Ezrahi sees a "crisis of legitimacy" inherent in the question itself. Before the election in May, large segments of the right said that the coalition led by the Labor Party had no moral right to govern because it relied on the votes

of Israeli Arab parties and thus lacked a "Jewish majority" — a term Mr. Netanyahu also used.

Some influential rabbis ordered their army followers to disobey any order to withdraw from an army post or settlement on the West Bank.

Campaigns have been conducted in recent months against the Israeli supreme court. It angered the ultra-Orthodox with rulings that limited the power of the state-appointed rabbinic to determine who may marry and to forbid importing meat that was not kosher.

In August, the ultra-Orthodox paper Haseheva ran a front-page condemnation of Chief Justice Aharon Barak, describing him as one of the "lords of the land" who imposes his hostile political views on religious Jews.

The article coincided with ultra-Orthodox rioting over Sabbath traffic near their neighborhoods. It was titled, "The Target: Barak," using the Hebrew word that is used for an object to be shot at with a weapon.

## Chinese Filmmakers Dare to Correct Mao

Reuters

BEIJING — Two decades after his death in 1976, Mao Zedong has lost his thick local dialect in favor of the measured tones of standard Mandarin Chinese.

Filmmakers shooting a series of movies on Mao switched the voices used on dubbing soundtracks to give the Great Helmsman a Mandarin accent that he never had in real life, China Youth Daily reported.

All producers should do their best to get used to the new accents and to help audiences accept the new speaking style of Mao and other former leaders portrayed in the linguistically correct movies, the newspaper reported officials as saying.

"Language should not be an obstacle in the way of people's appreciation of the beautiful," the newspaper said.

## AFRICA: Pretoria Will Be Zone's Core

Continued from Page 1

son to pay closer attention to the economies of its neighbors. If South Africa does not throw open its market to goods from other southern African nations, "They will end up importing many of our citizens," the African politician said at a conference here on trade and investment in the region, which was sponsored by the International Herald Tribune.

For the other 11 Southern Africa Development Community nations — which include some of the poorest countries in the world, such as Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia — the logic of tighter economic bonds to create a market of 130 million people is powerful. Some trade tariffs have already been pared down and some others will vanish as early as next year.

Helping to underpin a growing optimism in the region are two completely unrelated developments. First of all, for the first time in decades, peace reigns in all southern African countries except Angola. Until recently, as many as five civil wars, including those in Mozambique and Zambia, raged in the region.

Peace accounts for much of the region's return to growth and is also a factor in the area's hope that it will be able to win the hearts and minds of foreign investors.

"From the late 1960s onwards the region has stagnated," said Philip Clayton, senior economist at the Standard Bank in South Africa. In fact, he said, in 1960, Ghana boasted an economy that was 25 percent larger than South Korea's. Today, South Korea's economy is 25 times larger than Ghana's.

Today, however, the World Bank and others are forecasting that, with southern Africa setting the pace, Sub-Saharan Africa will be the second-fastest growing region in the world over the next five years. Southern Africa, said President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, "is poised for a major economic transformation over the next decade."

As some see it, one of the best things to happen in the region is that after decades of state management, the region's governments have relaxed their hold on their countries' economies. Instead, with the encouragement of the International Monetary Fund, they have increasingly turned to allowing the market to rule.

"The time for administrative controls is over," said R. Penza, Zambia's finance minister. "We must empower the private sector to play the critical role."

While their efforts do not match the furious pace of privatization efforts in Eastern Europe, southern African nations have already sold off some of their vast state holdings. And, in a radical move, Mozambique recently turned its customs and tax functions over to a private contractor. Prime Minister Pascoal Mocumbi of Mozambique forecast that because of such reforms, his nation's economy would grow by 6 percent this year.

Only now is the region as a whole beginning to see the benefits of reform, as Zimbabwe and other countries begin to reverse years of sharply rising unemployment and declining public health and education services.

With southern Africa, like Western Europe, now talking about economic convergence and growth, and with the push now on toward a regional free-trade

## SADC Countries

Southern Africa Development Community: 1995 data		
	GDP per capita	Population millions
Mauritius	\$3,280	1.1
South Africa	\$3,160	41.5
Botswana	\$2,940	1.5
Namibia	\$2,000	1.6
Swaziland	\$1,110	.94
Lesotho	\$770	2.0
Zimbabwe	\$540	11.0
Angola	\$410	10.8
Zambia	\$370	9.4
Malawi	\$160	9.7
Tanzania	\$130	29.6
Mozambique	\$80	17.9

Source: World Bank

zone, the region faces its best economic prospects in years, if not decades.

Much, though, will hinge on continued growth and stability in the one country that so heavily dominates its partners, South Africa.

past, the Holy Father recognizes science as a depositary of values that are on the same plane as those of the faith," said Antonio Zichichi, a noted Italian nuclear physicist and one of the moving spirits behind European nuclear research.

Though the church has never formally condemned the theory of evolution, its strongest statement of concern came in the encyclical letter "Humani Generis," which was issued by Pope Pius XII in 1950. It strongly cautioned that while evolution as such might not be objectionable, it played into the hands of materialists and atheists, who sought to remove the hand of God from the act of creation. But Pius raised no objection to the promulgation of Darwin's views as a

## EURO: A Lion-Lamb Debate on the Future Currency's Value

Continued from Page 1

Deutsche marks, add Perrier and stir, and then add San Pellegrino, too."

Yet, at a meeting last month of finance ministers from Group of Seven nations in Washington, European officials told the U.S. Treasury secretary, Robert Rubin, that they wanted to launch the Euro in 1999 as a strong currency. American officials later shrugged off these remarks, saying they believed the Euro's ultimate impact on the dollar would be, as one put it, "fairly benign."

"I think it will be strong to start because by definition it has to start off on a political high note," said Ms. Cottrell, adding that after the year 2000 the Euro would probably weaken. "I think it will soften later because when it comes to making a difficult decision or two, about interest rates going up, the European central bank members won't be able to make the decision quickly enough to sustain credibility."

While politicians may take pride in a strong Euro, the economic consequences could be unfortunate. If, as seems possible, central bankers and politicians are determined that to achieve credibility

the Euro must start strong, then interest rates may have to be raised by 1999 or 2000. This could stifle exports, growth, consumer confidence, and could hobble Europe and keep unemployment high well into the next decade.

"We could see a deflationary environment that could last up until 2002," said Bob McKee, chief economist of Independent Strategy, a London research firm.

He and other economists worry, however, that Europe's record unemployment will not be reduced much below 11 percent by the time the Euro is launched.

The more optimistic outlook is that by the time the Euro is introduced its member governments will already have so much credibility because of their budget-cutting in the 1990s that it will not be necessary to raise interest rates to defend the new currency.

Under this scenario, interest rates would stay low, helping growth and the fight against unemployment. This scenario is considered possible, but less likely.

## CHURCH: Pope Acknowledges Theory of Evolution as 'More Than Just a Hypothesis'

Continued from Page 1

serious hypothesis," which could be embraced by Catholics as long as it was not presented as "certain doctrine."

The appearance of Pius's views came against the 1950s backdrop of concern over the spread in Europe of atheistic communism. Evolution, he wrote, was "gladly made use of by the proponents of communism to make of themselves defenders and propagandists of dialectical materialism and to take from minds every notion of God."

At least since that time, Catholic biblical theology dropped any pretense to viewing the biblical depiction of creation in Genesis as a literal text, preferring to see it as a symbolic presentation that left room for scientific hypotheses of the origins of humanity and the universe.



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1996

## Leisure

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## NIGHTLIFE



## Grapevine In Petersburg

By Charles Digges

**S**T. PETERSBURG — It has been a tough year for nightlife in St. Petersburg. First, the Tam Tam Club, battered headquarters for the past five years of post-Communist music perestroika, was closed under shady circumstances.

Then, on the other side of town, the notorious artists' squat at 10 Pushkin Street, which has served since 1991 as a sort of year-round Woodstock for painters, jazz and rock musicians, poets and their hangers-on, finally relinquished three quarters of its space to the city administration, all but guaranteeing its imminent demise at the hands of real-estate speculators.

This has threatened to turn members of the city's alternative culture — who were just getting the hang of things after a 70-year Soviet hiatus — into refugees.

Meanwhile, glitzy and tacky *diskoteki* and casino clubs, home to Petersburg's new businessmen and their leather-skirted companions, continue to proliferate, serving European booze and levying high door charges. This heavily advertised onslaught of high-rolling free-market fun has created something of a backlash among the city's more progressive crowd, moving St. Petersburg's experimental roots even further off main street.

Yet there remain clubs that continue the word-of-mouth tradition that has made St. Petersburg's nightlife special.

## JAZZ AND ROCK AND OH-LA-LA

Jazz Philharmonic Hall, the city's leading jazz club, is exactly the kind of place that gave the St. Petersburg musical grapevine its name. As Russia's first full-time jazz club, founded by local jazz legend David Goloshtin, the venue doubles as a kind of museum to the history of jazz through its birth in America to its adoption by the Russian intelligentsia.

Jazz has always gone against the official grain in Russia, and the mood at Jazz Philharmonic Hall is one of reverence to a liberating revolution. Portraits of the greats hang on the walls alongside signs — in Russian and English — requesting silence during the performances. The lighting is low, tables are set elegantly with crisp tablecloths, and the audience is expected to lend the music its full attention, especially when Goloshtin takes the stage Friday nights. The hall showcases the best jazz talent from around Russia, and on Saturday nights, when the Leningrad Dixieland Band takes the stage, the dance floor is hopping.

Jazz Philharmonic Hall, 27 Zagorodny Prospekt, Tuesday to Sunday, 8 P.M. to 11 P.M. Tickets are 30,000 rubles (about \$6).

**NR** of the better kept secrets on the rock circuit is the XL Club off Nevsky Prospekt. St. Petersburg's main shopping street. Founded and managed by two veterans of the early Pushkin Street heyday, XL offers young bands a place to ply their trade in front of an audience, and some of the groups have real promise. All the musicians are homegrown talent, and the bands are tight, practiced and enthusiastic.

Unlike its more modest warehouse-style predecessors, though, XL doubles as a genuine cafe. The performance space is separate from the intimate bar area, so conversation is not bludgeoned by the music. The club is small, little advertised, and the bands and barkeeps are on a first-name basis with most of the clientele.

XL, 1 Bolshaya Konyushnaya, nightly. Door charge is 15,000-20,000 rubles during the week, 35,000 rubles on weekends.

**GAY DANCING** Mayak, St. Petersburg's only long-standing gay club, is further off the beaten track and is by far the best dance club in town. Situated in an old palace, Mayak distills to perfection the sort of baroque anarchy aimed at by the casinos and flashy discos that have sprouted since '91.

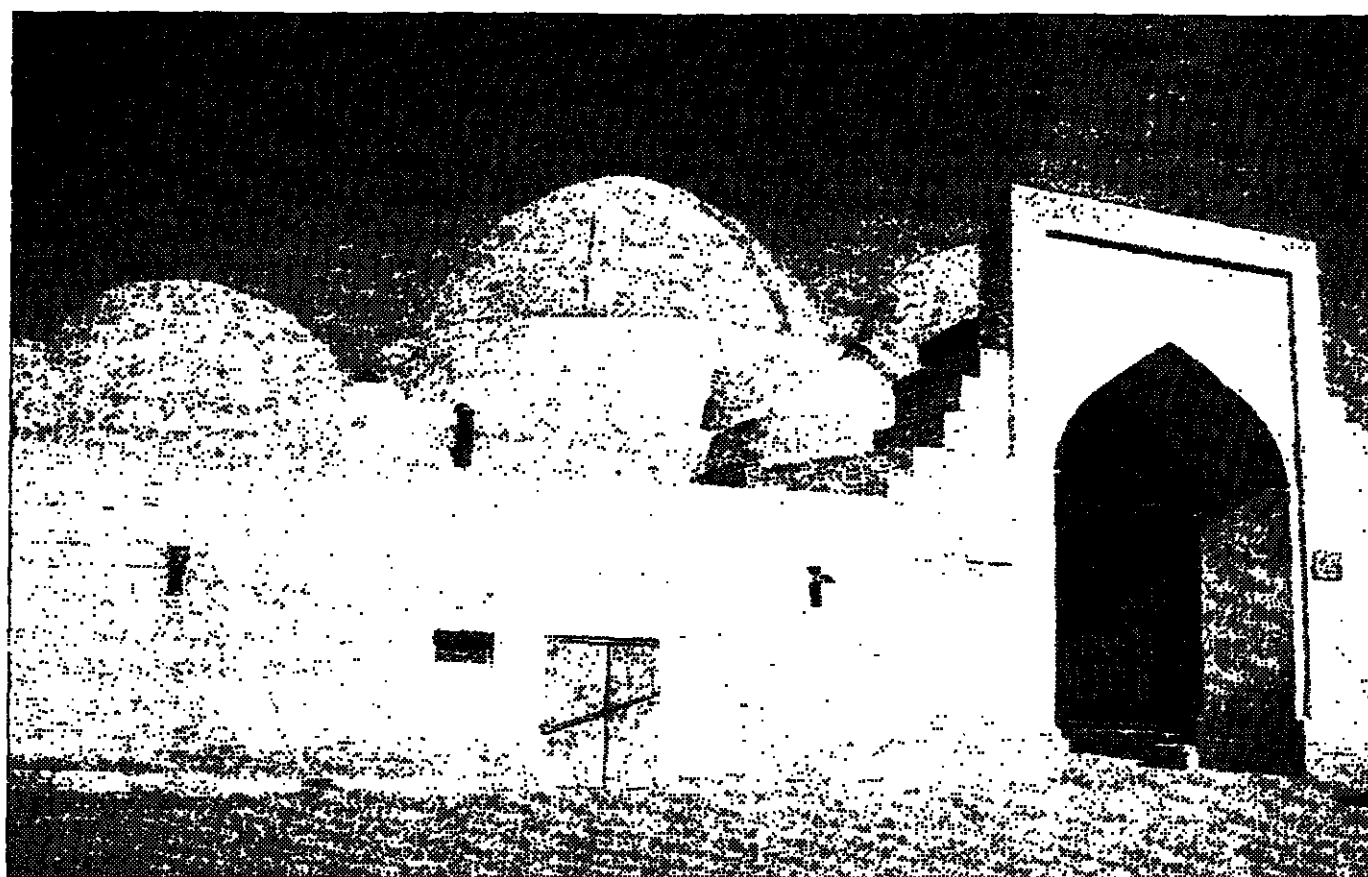
The crystallizing influence at Mayak is kitsch, which both embraces and lampoons the supermacho, cell-phone culture of the new Russia.

The club's hours are late — 11 P.M. until dawn — and several reliable sources say that, when St. Petersburg's prostitutes are done working the hipster discos, they come to Mayak to let their hair down and do some real dancing.

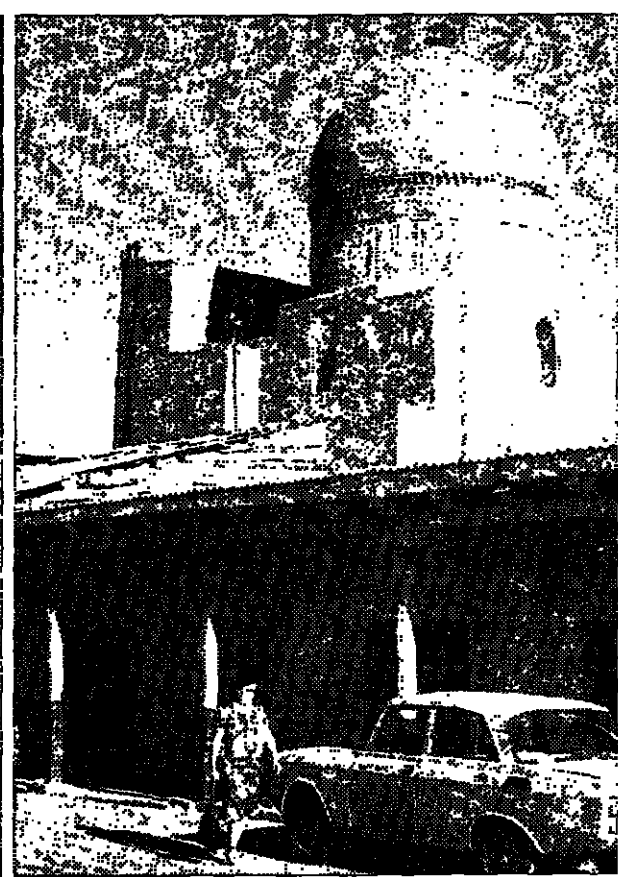
The club fills two sprawling ballrooms. One dance floor pumps strobe-driven house mixes, heavy on a pulse that guides the dancers in a sort of hypnotic frenzy. The other room spins a more classical funk beat and the pace is somewhat slower, but the dancers still take their strut seriously. There are also tables with waiter service and most are had for 20,000 rubles or less.

Mayak, 33 Ulitsa Galernaya near the Alexander Gardens, Friday and Saturday nights. Entrance is 50,000 rubles.

Charles Digges is a reporter with the St. Petersburg Times.



Not everything is what it seems behind the facades: In the maze of alleys near Bukhara's tombs and domes, teenagers shoot pool beneath Harley Davidson posters.



Philippe Roy/Explora

## Bizarre Times on the Old Silk Road

By Michael Mewshaw

**B**UKHARA, Uzbekistan — People may climb mountains just because they're there, but most travelers prefer to believe their trips make sense — neat, narrative guidebook sense. When I pitched up last year in Bukhara on the ancient Silk Road — the most interesting city in the world, according to a 19th-century visitor — I had done my reading, in the Cadogan Guide to Central Asia, and thought I knew what to expect. But the experience eluded me the way Wallace Stevens said a successful poem eludes interpretation.

Bukhara is in Uzbekistan, a remote republic of the ex-U.S.S.R. that Moscow shed as indifferently as a dog shakes off fleas. Nowadays people cling to old symbols while simultaneously clenching at the brass ring of the new. Uzbek is the official language, but many people still speak Russian. There's a move to replace the Cyrillic with the Western alphabet, but this would render much of the population illiterate, and Islamic fundamentalists favor Arabic script.

I landed with a passel of Spanish businessmen who had invested in a joint venture in sweatshops. They characterized the project as a mixed success. The socks were great, but came out with the Uzbek, not the Spanish, national colors.

They stayed in an establishment called Bukhara Bed-and-Breakfast. I was booked at Hotel Bukhara, an Intourist complex, the best digs in town.

**DINOSAURS IN THE LOBBY** I pitied the Spaniards until I tried to check in. Huddled around a TV, the staff was mesmerized by "Jurassic Park." Neither dubbed nor subtitled, the film had a Russian translation laid over its original soundtrack, and a masculine voice delivered the dialogue of female and male characters.

Dragging his gaze from the dinosaurs, a receptionist informed me that the heat was on the fritz, which meant there was also no hot water. The restaurant, coffee shop and bar had closed so the staff could watch Laura Dern flee raptors, but

the receptionist offered a jar of Planters Peanuts for \$14. I threatened to switch to Bukhara Bed-and-Breakfast. He suggested I wait until morning. After dark, the streets were dangerous. Not with criminals, he hastened to add; people scavenging for scrap metal had swiped the sewer lids.

So I supped on peanuts and Coke, climbed into bed with my clothes on and read about Bukhara, renowned for its carpets and conquerors. Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan, Tamerlane — the names transported me to Technicolor dreams.

**I** WOKE to a dun-colored world. A sandstorm seethed along boulevards built wide enough for Soviet tanks to have clear lines of fire in every direction. The old city looked like it had been molded by mud daubers, its khaki domes and minarets as monochromatic as the surrounding Kyzyl-Kum Desert. Dodging uncovered manholes, I discovered that its maze of alleys was more interesting than the modern neighborhoods.

While guidebooks call it Central Asia's only inhabited intact core, that's not to say it's been untouched by recent changes. At the Ark, the fortified citadel that once housed Bukhara's rulers, shadowy figures crouched in cubbyholes, calling out, "Change money." Near the Ismail Samani Mausoleum, an exquisite 10th-century structure of biscuit-colored bricks bonded by egg yolk and camel's milk, I heard the click of cue balls. In a cinderblock shed, teenagers shot pool beneath Harley Davidson posters of girls in bikinis astride motorcycles. A sign in English on the Gaukushan Madrasa read Nintendo Club. Inside, kids crouched at video monitors, as catatonic as their coevals throughout the world.

In the bazaar, merchants fingered old-fashioned abacuses while hawking pirated cassettes from Hong Kong and counterfeit designer labels mass-produced in India. Some of the sharpest traders on the Silk Road, they demanded dollars — and not any old dollars. They rejected dirty, wrinkled or ripped bills, giving new meaning to money laundering. Some Uzbeks turn a profit by

sponging tattered bills clean, pressing them flat, and holding them to the light for one last inspection, like farmers candling eggs.

As I strolled past Kalyan Minaret — known as the Tower of Death since Genghis Khan inaugurated the grisly practice of heaving people from its top — someone shouted my name. Gazing up the tall cylinder of Kufic calligraphy, I saw men waving — the Spanish sweatsock magnates. I waved back and walked on.

That evening, during "When Harry Met Sally," not wishing to disrupt the hotel staff's TV viewing pleasure, I went to Bukhara Bed-and-Breakfast, where the Spaniards and I ate a tasty meal. There was a satellite broadcast of the Princess of Wales discussing bulimia, depression and adultery, but the Spaniards were too furious to watch. Why, they demanded, had I walked away when they hollered for help? It turned out they had bribed a guard to unlock the minaret and let them climb it. Frightened, fearful or fiendish, the man had relocked it and left them trapped for hours.

## INTO THE MANHOLE

To escape the Spanish inquisition, I hiked back toward the hotel, but blinded by wind-driven dust, I did a split like a crippled ballerina and plunged into a manhole. The caddy who rescued me asked for \$10 — more than the average weekly wage in Uzbekistan. Too much! I said. He high-fived me. Yes, man, too much! That night I couldn't sleep, couldn't read. It wasn't just that my room was as cold as a root cellar, my foot throbbing and my head fished with confusion about this place. A cacophonous din came from the adjoining room. Flinging myself out of bed, I went next door to complain.

Four tuxedo-clad men flailed at electric guitars while a fifth coughed up a catarrhal sound that seemed to call for a chest X-ray. He smiled, shot his cuffs like Sinatra and welcomed me to listen. When he realized I didn't speak Uzbek or Russian, a guitarist stepped forward and, in English, introduced me to his father, Djurabek Morodov, the most famous singer in Central

Asia. "He cares nothing for politics. He cares for people. He's Muslim, but sings in Jerusalem. He's Tajik, but sings the best Russian and Uzbek songs. He sings in China and London."

But why was he singing here where I wanted to sleep? "Because there's a wedding party. We're practicing. Come down to the dining room."

"It's closed. Everybody's watching 'When Harry Met Sally.'"

"No, my father sings there. This is your last chance."

It was also my last night and so I went down with the band, was introduced on stage as a guest from America and invited to dance by the groom's brother, an immense man with a mouthful of gold teeth. I took a pass on that, but was tickled when a 6-year-old boy offered to trade a souvenir from Uzbekistan for one from America. He presented me with a carved wooden instrument that looked like an Indian peace pipe. Dashing to my room, I returned with the kit I got for flying business class. The little guy marveled at its plastic comb, disposable toothbrush and miniature bottle of cologne. Delighted, he splashed scent on the bride. I've never been such a hit at a wedding, not even my own.

Next morning, waiting for the plane to Tashkent, I sucked meditatively on the pipe, musing that while Bukhara hadn't been what I expected, it was the best trip I'd ever taken — but then I've always had a taste for the surreal. The Spaniards showed up for the same flight, but they were no longer furious. In fact, they were falling down with laughter. One of them took mercy and told me the pipe was a *sumaiya*, which might be loosely translated as a catheter. Uzbek mothers fit their babies with these hand-made devices to keep the sheets dry. The *sumaiya* fell from my mouth and splintered on my foot, the sore one that had plunged down the manhole like Alice through the looking glass.

Michael Mewshaw, who is working on his ninth novel, which is set in Rome, Prague and Samarkand, wrote this for The New York Times.

## Heaven Is a Spa Bathtub in Monte Carlo

By Patricia Volk

**M**ONTE CARLO — When I was 5, I used to think heaven was a place where my great-grandparents played harps above the clouds. When my kids were toddlers, I thought it must be five-in-hell. Now I know: Heaven is the Hydrotherapy Doyer bathtub at Les Thermes Marins de Monte Carlo.

The Principality of Monaco was mainly olive groves until the government and a group of private investors formed the Societe des Bains de Mer. The Societe opened its first casino in 1856, then built the Hotel de Paris to house high-rolling Vanderbilts and archdukes. In 1908, S.B.M.'s sea-water (thalassotherapy) spa was inaugurated by Prince Albert I. Bombed during World War II, it reopened last July. The new spa was designed by Yves Treguer, a cardiologist and president of the Sea and Health Foundation, at the request of Prince Rainier III. Invisible from the fabled Place du Casino at the center of town, it is an ultramodern building wedged into the side of a cliff adjacent to the Hotel de Paris.

A word about the French and their spas. The French are deeply concerned with lymph and its drainage. They are obsessed with veins, bruises and something called phlebotic stimulation. Would you go to a spa for a urogenital examination? They do in Monaco.

Do not go if you lust to feel the burn. Les Thermes Marins is about state-of-the-art informed pampering. This is not to say it can't make you feel better than you've ever felt.

**MAXIMIZING OSMOSIS** Thalassotherapy uses everything from the sea except tides and fish for "both curative and preventive purposes." Water from the Mediterranean is pumped in from 1,300 feet (400 meters) offshore. To "maximize osmosis," it is heated, but not so hot that it will lose its "antiviral power" or kill the photoplankton that "secrete antibiotic, bacteriostatic and hormonal elements." At Les Thermes Marins, the water is alive.

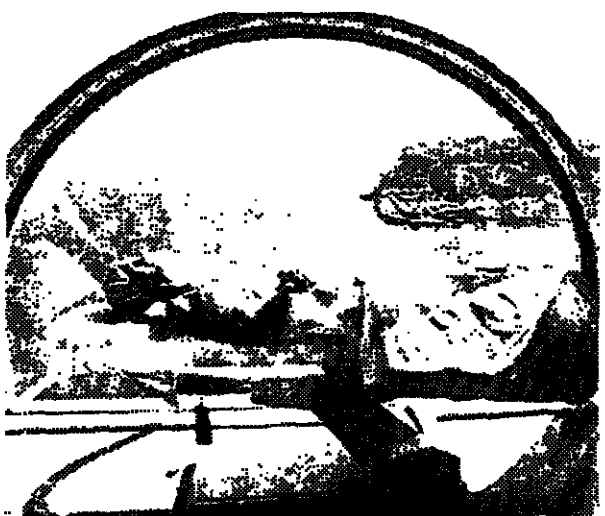
Sylvie, my spa hostess, showed me around. Everything is sleek blond wood, pink marble,

glass or granite with a mosaic thrown in here and there. It is the opposite of the casino's dore carucies, but no less luxe. Now one of the largest spas in Europe, Les Thermes is spread out over four meticulous floors. There is an enormous indoor pool, a smaller one for hydrotherapy, a Turkish hammam, saunas, a diet restaurant, a juice bar, two tanning booths, warrens of cabinets or private treatment rooms, a Salle de Fitness equipped with every machine a bodybuilder could want (I never saw anyone in there), and an outdoor terrace and indoor Salon de Repos, both overlooking the Mediterranean. There is also a beauty center. To the right, Prince Rainier's palace sits high upon the Rock.

Daily treatments are based on four selections from eight Azur Tonic Program seawater "cares": the Algae Bath, the Algae Pack, Essential Oil Bath, Hydromassage, Underwater Shower, Jet Shower, Affusion Massage and the Dead Sea Mud Pack. In addition to the Azur Tonic, there are six treatments for specific ailments. A minimum of six days is suggested for the Business Program Stay (said to combat stress and get you refocused), *Slimming* (cold packs, pressotherapy and manual lymph drainage are suggested), *Stop Smoking* (with loss of skin treatments because "your skin unquestionably betrays your tobacco addiction"), *Heavy Legs* ("specialized physicians will determine precisely the condition of your veins"), *Stress Control* (with individual sophrology or relaxation sessions), and *Young Mothers* (for postpartum blues, cellulite and "perineal re-education").

Since I only had three days in Monte Carlo, Sylvie suggested the spa smorgasbord, a one-day initiation with "four care products" plus something I'd never heard of, a fasciatherapy with four hands. It cost about \$200 but Sylvie swore it was worth it.

After my four care products, it was time for la fasciatherapie. Fascia is what covers your muscles beneath your skin. It's that thin gummy



Relaxing at Thermes Marins de Monte Carlo.

layer of semi-transparent white stuff you pull off a raw chicken breast. Perhaps you've never worried about your fascia.

Perhaps you didn't even know that human fascia can clump together and must be straightened out like a rumpled sheet under a bedspread.

Normally the resident fascia therapist works by himself, but two or three days a month, Patrick Provost is joined by his associate Stephane Renaud. Together their four hands "take away your tensions, mechanical or psychological."

**W**E introduced ourselves. It seemed odd that they were wearing shirts and ties. "Your body is a reflection of your past and present," the one who looked like a Gallic Liam Neeson said. "Our job is to erase the past in your cell's memory. We put our hands. We read the body."

Stephane left the room.

"Take off your robe," Patrick said. "Now?"

He shrugged and stood there. You will never see this man again, I told myself, then scrambled onto a narrow table covered with butcher paper.

"Does anything hurt you?" Patrick asked.

"No."

His eyes opened wide. "Your back doesn't hurt you?"

I guess I look like someone whose back should hurt.

Towels were placed over my chest and pelvis. Stephane returned and started pulling my skull. Patrick focused on my stomach. He kneaded it the way you knead bread crumbs into ground round when you're making a meat loaf. It felt like he was reorganizing my intestines. Every once in a while the two of them would take my femoral, neck and arm pulse to "monitor my vitality." The pulling of my head and kneading of my stomach seemed to duplicate the birth process from both the mother's and child's points of view.

## STORY OF HER LIFE

"So how's your fascia?" I sat up when it was over.

"You have a blocked parietal bone from emotional tension in your digestive system," I was told. "Your body is the story of your life."

Non! Non! I wanted to say. Tolstoy says it's just an overcoat for the soul.

"Tomorrow you will have psychological shock from the treatment," Patrick warned.

That night, while dining in the hotel at Alain Ducasse's Michelin three-star Louis XV, the emotional tension in my stomach erupted and I missed half of the Fraises des Bois dans Leur Jus Tiede, Sorbet au Mascarpone course. The next day we left for home. I waited for my psychological shock. It never came. Instead I fell into a long, luscious sleep on the plane.

Months later, I'm still explaining to people that a four-hand massage has nothing to do with tennis. The euphoria lasted two weeks.

Patricia Volk, a novelist and essayist, wrote this for The New York Times.



LEISURE

# The Puppetmasters of Palermo

By Mary Taylor Simeti

**P**ALERMO, Italy — My mother introduced me to the Opera dei Pupi during her first visit to Palermo in 1964. She had collected marionettes in her youth, and although she was lukewarm about my coming marriage to a Sicilian, she was very eager to see the famous Sicilian marionettes perform.

My future husband, startled but acquiescent, accompanied us one evening down the Vicolo Fappagallo, one of the narrower and darker alleys in the decaying heart of old Palermo, to the theater run by the Argento family, which counted several generations of pupari. The lamp over the entrance shone on the gaudy colors of a canvas panel illustrating the main episodes of the evening's performance: similar canvases decorated the milded walls of the small hall within, where a dozen old men in flat caps and woolen shawls, a handful of young boys and two German tourists sat patiently on wooden benches, waiting for a little boy to start cranking the player piano, a sign that the brightly painted curtain was about to rise.

We might have been in the Nuovo Cinema Paradiso, but instead of flickering images projected in black and white, we watched knights in shining armor stride across the stage, less than 3 feet (a meter) tall, their colorful plumes bouncing and their shields clanking. Backstage a tenor sang out "Allarme, allarme, allarme," gruff voices challenged menacing Saracen warriors, and the puparo's wooden sandals stomped out a battle rhythm, as one by one the pupi crossed swords with the infidels, lopping off heads and splitting torsos, or took a swipe at a passing dragon to rescue a damsel in distress.

**271 INSTALLMENTS** What we watched that evening was only one of the 271 installments of the Paladini di Francia, a cycle based on the 11th-century "Chanson de Roland." The story of how the Emperor Charlemagne and his army of Christian knights battled the invading Saracens passed through many literary re-elaborations during subsequent centuries (Ludovico Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" is perhaps the most famous), and in the 19th century was assembled in popular versions that were sold in the streets in installments. Each puparo had a handwritten script outlining the action around which he improvised the dialogue and the movements of his pupi, wooden bodies clothed in velvet and in copper and brass armor according to the dictates of a strict iconography and manipulated by a simple but effective combination of strings and iron rods.

At the beginning of this century there were 25 companies of marionettes operating in Sicily — both the smaller, more mobile pupi which we saw at the Teatro Argento, and those of Catania, heavier, stiffer, nearly four feet tall, which played on a proper stage and to a middle-class audience. The number of companies decreased steadily in the decades that

followed. By 1974, when we celebrated our son's sixth birthday at the Teatro Argento, a handful of tourists was the only audience, for the local fans had died off or were at home watching TV. It was our last visit, however. A short time later thieves broke into the theater and stole the Argentos' century-old collection of puppets and backdrops (much sought after on the international antique circuit), and the theater closed for good.

It was the tourists that kept the Opera dei Pupi alive until others — most notably a Palermo surgeon, Antonio Pasqualino — could find a more stable cure. Brought up among the tableaux and amateur theatricals that were a favorite pastime of elegant prewar Palermo society, Pasqualino fell in love with puppets at an early age, and spent hours as a boy hanging around the theaters and the workshops

*A few enthusiasts are struggling to preserve the theaters and keep the ancient art alive.*

where the puppets were born, a pastime forbidden by his family after he came home with fleas.

As a medical student he began to collect puppets, and conveyed his enthusiasm to his Danish bride, Janne Vibæk (who now teaches folk traditions at the University of Palermo). Upset to see the being closing one after another and the puppets sold or stolen, the young couple in 1965 formed the Association for the Conservation of Popular Traditions, which solicited both state and private donations to underwrite performances relating to puppetry, storytelling, folk music and such.

In 1975 a contribution from the Sicilian regional government enabled the association to rent a palazzo near Palermo's once elegant, still beautiful waterfront, and the Museo Internazionale delle Marionette opened to the public. Despite continual difficulties in raising local support and enough money, the association has managed to keep those doors open. Its multiple activities include a yearly Festival di Morgana that brings puppet companies from all over the world to Palermo, regular performances of the Opera dei Pupi for the general public and for Palermo schoolchildren, children's workshops and scholarly publications.

Recently renamed in honor of its founder, the Antonio Pasqualino International Marionette Museum has 10 exhibition rooms showing some 250 of the 3,500 pieces in its collection. The first rooms are dedicated mainly to Sicilian paladini, accompanied by a marvelous sampling of angels, mermaids, devils and dragons. There is a complete theater, and examples from the museum's extensive repository of handwritten scripts from the 19th century and handpainted backdrops and panels.

Over the years the collection has been expanded to include rod and string marionettes, shadow and glove puppets, theaters and instruments from Africa, India and the Far East as well as from other parts of Italy and Europe. These range from the familiar English Punch and Judy to rare and delightful mask-marionettes that the Yoruba people of Nigeria and Benin wear on the top of their heads in ritual dances.

## WEEKLY PERFORMANCES

The Pasqualino museum provides an excellent introductory brochure, available in Italian, English or French and complete with color photographs of many of the exhibits. Apart from the special exhibitions and performances of the annual Festival di Morgana (tentatively scheduled this year for November and December), from October through the spring the museum also offers weekly performances by Girolamo Cuticchio, a Palermo puppeteer.

The pupi continue to have a life of their own outside the museum.

Cuticchio, who learned his trade from his older brother, Giacomo, has his own workshop and theater, where together with his five children he makes puppets and puts on performances at special request, while in the summer months the troupe tours the resorts and the towns of the interior.

Yet another Cuticchio, Mimmo, the son of Giacomo, runs a theater and a puppet workshop in Via Bara. Mimmo learned the traditional style of puppeteering as a young boy working at his father's side, but by the time he had grown up, Giacomo had abandoned the classic script in favor of a compendium of some of the more spectacular moments, which he repeated nightly for the benefit of tourists in his theater just off the Corso Vittorio Emanuele. The younger man chafed at the idea of doing the same show every evening, but his father refused him space for innovation, so he apprenticed himself to a puppetmaker and learned to make his own.

**T**HE puppetmaker, Don Peppino Celano, also taught Mimmo the art of the comastore, a little-known and captivating folk-art tradition in which the storyteller sets the rhythm of his chivalric tale by fending the air with a wooden sword and stomping his boot.

Mimmo Cuticchio has performed throughout Europe, both as a puppeteer and a storyteller, together with his family company, the Figli d'Arte Giacomo Cuticchio. In Palermo they organize a street theater festival each spring called La Macchina del Sogno (The Dream Machine), and from October through April put on a performance of the Opera dei Pupi every Thursday afternoon, as well as morning performances for schools and for other special requests.

Mary Taylor Simeti, a longtime resident of Sicily and the author of "On Persephone's Island: A Sicilian Journal," wrote this for The New York Times.



Mimmo Cuticchio touching up the cast for a performance.

## MOVIE GUIDE

### CAPITAINE CONAN

Directed by Bertrand Tavernier. France.

Tavernier has the kind of restless intelligence that forges among a variety of worthy subjects, and he likes nothing better than a good war. "Capitaine Conan" is about a flamboyant leader of hapless soldiers on the Balkan front during World War I. Conan (Philippe Torreton) leads his troops into the trenches, slits

enemy throats, then goes drinking and whoring with the best of them in Bucharest and Sofia. A hero. For soldierly conduct was just as barbaric in the lull that followed the November armistice — the civilian population was good for plundering and killing. World War I was a prolonged absurdity in which a generation of men were sacrificed. While Tavernier's nonstop action and running dialogues look and sound like a denun-

ciation of war, his message is mixed — there's so much gorgeous spilling of guts and seductive mustachioed sparring. Renoir, when he made "La Grande Illusion," was perhaps not the first filmmaker to say it all, but he said it best. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

### THE GHOST AND THE DARKNESS

Directed by Stephen Hopkins. U.S.

"The Ghost and the Darkness," a lion-hunting story set in 19th-century Africa, is the rare Hollywood action-adventure that becomes more surprising and exotic as it moves along. The two lions from whom the film takes its name relentlessly attack workers building a trans-Africa railway line. They create enough nail-biting tension

to make the film sometimes resemble "Jaws" with paws. What's more, the creatures soon devour enough minor players to solve the film's early cute-character problems. The story can then narrow its focus to the manful camaraderie of Remington (Michael Douglas), a legendary hunter, and Lieutenant Colonel John Patterson (Val Kilmer), who leads the British team racing other nations to complete the first railroad across the continent. These two comrades show off boyish vitality mixed with autumnal wisdom, especially where questions of courage are concerned. Is bravery ever a problem, Patterson asks the famous hunter? "Well, you hope each time it won't be," Remington answers. "But you never really know." (Janet Maslin, NYT)

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**AUSTRIA**  
VIENNA  
Bank Austria Kunstforum, tel: (1) 7191-5737, open daily. To Dec. 8: "Degas - Cezanne - Picasso: Meisterwerke aus Schweizer Privatbesitz." A selection of Realist, Impressionist and Constructivist paintings by 19th and 20th-century artists such as Seurat, Munch, Kandinsky and Mondrian.

**BRUSSELS**  
Kunstencentrum Oud Sint-Jen, tel: (50) 33-56-66, open daily. Continuing! To Nov. 17: "Chiefs d'oeuvre sur toile & ceramique." Ceramics, paintings and graphic art from the Fauvist period.

**PARIS**  
Grand Palais, tel: 01-44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. To Jan. 20: "Picasso et le Portrait." Among the 150 paintings, drawings and engravings of parents, wives and

**CHINA**  
Forbidden City, To Nov. 6: "The Glazed Pot." In front of the pavilion of the Supreme Harmony, in the heart of the Forbidden City, the

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**ISRAEL**  
JERUSALEM  
Israel Museum, tel: (2) 708-811, open daily. To Dec. 15: "Gauguin and the School of Pont-Aven." 120 works by the group of artists who gathered around Gauguin at the end of the 19th century in a small Brittany town. The artists, including Emile Bernard and Paul Seron, explored printmaking techniques, and painted walls, furniture and fairs.

**SWITZERLAND**  
Geneva  
Musée Ariana, tel: (22) 418-54-50, closed Tuesdays. Continuing! To Jan. 13: "Peques Imperiales: Les Oeufs en Porcelaine de l'Ermite de Saint-Petersbourg." 180 eggs that were exchanged as presents at Easter time in czarist Russia.

**GERMANY**  
Berlin  
Martin-Gropius-Bau, tel: (30) 324-50-78, closed Mondays. Continuing! To Jan. 5: "Marlene und Germania, 1888-1889: Zwei Welten, Eine Revue." A study of the relationship between Germany and France between 1888 and 1889, through the symbolic figures of Marlene and Germania. Includes sculptures, Romantic paintings and quotations by French and German authors.

**SWEDEN**  
Museum Weserburg Bremen, tel: (421) 586-390, closed Mondays. To Feb. 7: "Picasso, Guston, Miro, De Kooning: Painting for Themselves: Late Works." Features female nudes by Picasso; figurative paintings by the lesser known Abstract Expressionist, Philip Guston (1913-1980); predominantly black-and-white works created by Miro in his final years, and abstract paintings by De Kooning.

**WASHINGTON**  
National Portrait Gallery, tel: (202) 357-2700, open daily. To Jan. 12: "Richard Lindner: Paintings and Watercolors, 1948-1977." Features the bold, iconic figures of the German-born American artist: coarse-bred women, child prodigies, archetypes from New York's underworld and caricatures. The exhibition will travel to Munich.

**FRANKFURT**  
Fotografie Forum Frankfurt, tel: (069) 29-17-25, closed on Mondays. To Nov. 24: "Mario Giacomelli: Fotografie 1952-1995." A collection of black-and-white photographs by the Italian photographer (born in 1922). Under the apparent joy of his subjects, the mainly landscapes and people, Giacomelli reflects the melancholy that is part of the Italian soul.

**STUTTGART**  
Staatgalerie Stuttgart, tel: (711) 212-4074, closed Mondays. To Jan. 19: "Johann Heinrich Füssli und John Milton: Das Verlorene Paradies." Füssli's "Saturn, von Jupiter's Speer berührt" is the centerpiece of this examination of the convergence of art and literature at the end of the 18th century and a study of the influence of Milton's "Paradise Lost" on the Swiss-born painter.

**ITALY**  
FLORENCE  
Museo di Storia della Fotografia, tel: (55) 213-370, closed Wednesdays. Continuing! To Jan. 15: "August Sander: La Fotografia non ha Ombra Oscura." More than 180 works by the artist who attempted to produce a comprehensive survey of the German people.

## CLOSING SOON

Oct. 27: "Magritte," Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, Montreal.  
Oct. 27: "125 Years of Danish Sculpture," Exhibition Building at Charlottenborg, Copenhagen.  
Oct. 27: "Gender: Beyond Memory," Metropolitan Museum of Photography, Tokyo.  
Oct. 27: "The Great American Watercolour," Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.  
Oct. 28: "Ages and Visages de l'Asie," Musée des Beaux-Arts, Dijon, France.  
Oct. 27: "NYNY: City of Ambition," Whitney Museum of American Art, New York.  
Oct. 27: "Louie Armstrong: A Cultural Legacy," National Portrait Gallery, Washington.

سكنا من الامل



# When Paying More Is Better

**By Roger Collis**  
*International Herald Tribune*

### *The Frequent Traveler*

Fewer than 10 percent of hotel rooms are sold at rack rate; and, according to a trade report, the average corporate discount on published hotel rates in 27 European cities in 1995 was 32.5 percent.

Whether an added-value package adds up to good value for you depends, of course, on your needs and priorities. Do you need fruit and champagne and a "gourmet" dinner with a half-bottle of house wine and a guided tour of the Kriegsmuseum? Or just a room for the night at a decent price, and breakfast in the cafe next door. But there are occasions when a larger room with your own fax, coffeemaking facilities, early check-in and late check-out, and a limo to pick you up at the airport would make the right statement.

### **SOPHISTICATED CUSTOMERS**

"You're dealing with sophisticated customers. Most people who buy added value business packages are seasoned travelers; the occupancy of our Regency Club rooms is better than the rest of the hotel; we've just added another 80 Regency rooms in Hong Kong because of demand," says John Wallace, vice president of sales and marketing.

Peter Yesawich, president and CEO of Yesawich, Peppering & Brown, in Orlando, Florida, co-publishers with Yankelovich Partners of the 1996 Business Travel Monitor, says: "Hotels are moving to an inclusive pricing strategy. Six out of 10 business travelers tell us that having breakfast included in the room rate is a very desirable attribute in hotel selection, and that number is rising. The wave of the future is something called self-service. Four out of 10 travelers tell us they want services

*The average corporate discount on hotel rates in 27 cities in 1995 was 32.5 percent.*

and technology delivered in the room. they don't want to go to the front desk to get a fax; they don't want to wait half an hour for room service to get a cup of coffee. "I make it themselves, even if they wake up hungry in the night, they want to be able to put a dish in the microwave and serve themselves. The guest room has become what we call a command center from which you can manage your business and communicate with clients and the office. Three out of 10 travelers say they'd like voice-mail, multiline phones, and computer data ports and a monitor in the room, along with coffeemakers and refrigerators."

with confidence in the business environment. The increase in business travel over the last 12 months has led to a dramatic rise in room rates and occupancy levels. (The 1996 American Express Travel Management Survey, published this month, reports that business travel and related expenses by U.S. companies is expected to reach a record of \$156 billion, up from \$150 billion in 1995, with a 6 percent increase in the number of people traveling on business.) According to Hogg Robinson Travel's 1996 Interim Hotel Rate Survey, covering the first half of the year, prices were up in 84 percent of the countries surveyed — with an average 38 increase. Rates in Japan rose by 28 percent. A separate study showed that in June, average occupancy in Hong Kong was 83 percent, with room rates 11 percent higher than a year earlier.

**John Wallace at Hyatt says: "Busi-**

**SELLER'S MARKET** "This has resulted in a seller's market; hotels are able to increase rates at all levels so corporations have a tougher job to negotiate deals," says Carolyn Moore, divisional manager, hotels, at Hogg Robinson Travel in London. "Hotels have also become much smarter at yield management—adjusting room rates in line with occupancy and anticipated demand. This means that your locally negotiated volume rate may only be available when more than 50 percent of rooms are vacant. You may be told the hotel is full, but it may only be full at your rate. Try to negotiate a rate as near to 'last room availability' as possible."

Paradoxically, this can make added value business packages more attractive. This is because you typically pay a surcharge — from \$15 to \$30 — on top of your discounted rate.

The most uncompromising added value package is Shangri-La's Valued Guest Program, available at all its hotels and resorts in the Asia-Pacific region, which requires you to pay the full rack rate. But the benefits — airport limo transfers, guaranteed room upgrade, unlimited free laundry and dry cleaning, breakfast, fax and phone calls at cost with free local calls, and a 6 P.M. check-out add up to good value.

**R**ADISSON Hotels worldwide Business Class program, averaging an extra \$20 a night, gives you a "deluxe" room (your partner stays free), breakfast, in-room movies and coffeemaker, no phone or fax access charges, and computer hookup.

Hyatt's Business Plan program costs an extra \$15 and provides 24-hour access to printers, photocopiers and office supplies, complimentary breakfast and newspapers, coffeemaking facilities, and a large desk, fax machine and computer hookup. Another \$25 buys you access to the Regency Club floor which has its own concierge and lounge and offers free evening snacks and cocktails.

Hilton International's Hilton Club is worth joining for a raft of benefits including an upgrade (when available) to an "executive" room (your partner stays free), rum of the club lounge with free drinks, snacks, newspapers, a 20 percent discount on business services, early check-in from 9 A.M. and late check-out at 6 P.M. or later. Annual membership costs \$150 a year. But this is waived if you have stayed five times at a Hilton hotel in the past year, regardless of the rate you paid.



## GOOD TRAVEL DEALS

<b>BRITISH MIDLAND</b>	Europe	"Europress" for 10 one-way business-class flights between London and Brussels, Amsterdam, Paris or Dublin costs £325 (\$1,312).
<b>CATHAY PACIFIC</b>	Hong Kong to Auckland	Round-trip economy fare of 11,088 Hong Kong dollars (\$1,435) for two passengers traveling together. Outbound booking cannot be changed, but return flight can remain open for maximum stay of 30 days. Until Nov. 30.
<b>EDELWEISS AIR</b>	London to Zurich	Daily flights (except Tuesday and Saturday) from London-Luton on Swiss start-up carrier cost £79 (\$125) round trip with no minimum stay restrictions.
<b>KLM/HILTON INTERNATIONAL</b>	Worldwide	Flying Dutchman members are entitled to a corporate rate and earn triple points with any stay at Hilton International. Until Oct. 31.
<b>QANTAS/BRITISH AIRWAYS</b>	Singapore to Australia	Two passengers traveling together on economy excursion tickets from Singapore to Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane or Perth can claim two nights' accommodation or three days' car rental. Single passengers can claim one night's accommodation but no car rental. Until Oct. 31.
<b>SAS</b>	Stockholm to Oslo	SAS "Express" round-trip business-class ticket for 3,000 kronor (\$453) saves 540 kronor on a full fare. Available on all 14 daily flights. For economy passengers, SAS "Jackpot" round-trip tickets cost 960 kronor.
<b>TAP AIR PORTUGAL</b>	London to Lisbon/Oporto	Round-trip business-class fares, valid for two-day stay, for £432 (\$687), a savings of £98 on the published fare. Pay the full fare and take a partner for £265. Business-class travelers can stay at a five-star hotel from £16 per person per night.
<b>WORLD AIRLINES</b>	London to Amsterdam	Round-trip business-class fare of £199 (\$316) from London City Airport is around £47 cheaper than KLM/British Airways fares.
<b>HOTELS</b>		
<b>CLARENCE HOTEL</b>	Dublin	Two night "Winter Escapade" package costs 149 Irish pounds (\$240) per person with full Irish breakfast and tax. Until March 31.
<b>EQUATORIAL HOTEL</b>	Penang, Malaysia	"Executive Package" for 288 Malaysian ringgit (\$114) a night includes buffet breakfast and airport transfer. Until Dec. 15.
<b>GLOUCESTER HOTEL</b>	London	Two-night package for £109 (\$173) per night for two people includes English breakfast, a bottle of champagne per day, service and tax. Jan. 1-31.
<b>GRAND HYATT</b>	Hong Kong	"Privilege Plan" package for 2,800 Hong Kong dollars (\$362) single, 3,500 double, includes room upgrade, limo transfers to airport, American breakfast, use of health club, shuttle service to Statue Square in Central and Pacific Place, and 15 percent off all business center charges. Until Dec. 31.
<b>MAYFLOWER HOTEL</b>	New York	"Deluxe" rooms from \$139 and "deluxe" suites for \$180.
<b>MERCURE HOTEL</b>	Ho Chi Minh City	"Superior" rooms for \$84 a night (45 percent off published rates) includes room upgrade, American breakfast and late check-out. Until Dec. 31.
<b>NEWTON HOTELS</b>	Hong Kong	Single/double rooms for 1,300/2,300 Hong Kong dollars (\$168/\$298) at Hong Island (Causeway Bay) property and 1,160/1,560 in Kowloon (Nathan Road business district).
<b>THE PIERRE</b>	New York	Weekend rates (Friday and Saturday) with continental breakfast are \$315 for "superior" and \$380 for "deluxe" rooms. They also apply daily over Thanksgiving (Nov. 25-30) and from Dec. 16 to Jan. 4 (except New Year's Eve).
<b>SIAM CITY HOTEL</b>	Bangkok	"Business Proposition" in a "deluxe" room costs \$89 a night with breakfast, service and tax. Upgrade to a two-room "executive suite" for \$60 more.

Although the IFT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.

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Bologna	Italy Grand Hotel Baglioni Grand Hotel Quaterhof	St. Petersburg	Hotel Hacienda Benazzaz Sweden Grand Hotel Switzerland Grand Hotel Quaterhof Hotel König am Rhein Goutier Hotel Schwyz Hotel Bellevue Palace Park Hotel Hotel des Bergues Hotel du Rhin Le Richmond Grand Hotel Regard Grand Palace Hotel Interlaken Grand	
Cortina	Italy Villa d'Este Grand Hotel & Sporting Club	St. Petersburg	Hotel de la Gavina Hotel de la Gavina Hotel Roca Hotel Alamos XII	
Loma Corne	Italy Villa d'Este Grand Hotel & Sporting Club	St. Petersburg	Hotel Hacienda Benazzaz Sweden Grand Hotel Switzerland Grand Hotel Quaterhof Hotel König am Rhein Goutier Hotel Schwyz Hotel Bellevue Palace Park Hotel Hotel des Bergues Hotel du Rhin Le Richmond Grand Hotel Regard Grand Palace Hotel Interlaken Grand	
Rovigno/Riviera	Italy Villa d'Este Grand Hotel & Sporting Club	St. Petersburg	Hotel de la Gavina Hotel de la Gavina Hotel Roca Hotel Alamos XII	
Riviera	Italy Villa d'Este Grand Hotel & Sporting Club	St. Petersburg	Hotel Hacienda Benazzaz Sweden Grand Hotel Switzerland Grand Hotel Quaterhof Hotel König am Rhein Goutier Hotel Schwyz Hotel Bellevue Palace Park Hotel Hotel des Bergues Hotel du Rhin Le Richmond Grand Hotel Regard Grand Palace Hotel Interlaken Grand	
Ischia	Italy Grand Hotel Baglioni Grand Hotel Quaterhof	St. Petersburg	Hotel Hacienda Benazzaz Sweden Grand Hotel Switzerland Grand Hotel Quaterhof Hotel König am Rhein Goutier Hotel Schwyz Hotel Bellevue Palace Park Hotel Hotel des Bergues Hotel du Rhin Le Richmond Grand Hotel Regard Grand Palace Hotel Interlaken Grand	
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Grand Isle Maracaibo	Morocco Marabout La Mamounia	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai
Cape Town Durban	South Africa Mandarin Hotel The Ritz-Carlton	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai
Zimbabwe Harare	Mozambique Mandarin Hotel The Ritz-Carlton	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai
Hayman Island Melbourne	Australia Hayman Bakerman's Regency Hotel The Windsor The Observatory Hotel The Ritz-Carlton The Ritz-Carlton	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai
Sydney Bora Bora	French Polynesia Bora Bora Bora Bora Lagoon Resort	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai
Hong Kong Kowloon	Hong Kong The Ritz-Carlton The Ritz-Carlton The Ritz-Carlton	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai
Bangalore California	India The Oberoi The Oberoi The Oberoi	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai
Goa Singapore Macao Mumbai	Goa The Oberoi The Oberoi The Oberoi	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai
New Delhi Indonesia	New Delhi The Oberoi The Oberoi The Oberoi	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai	Chia-Ami-Hu Hik Katai
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**Journal of Management Inquiry**

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32 1/2	6 1/2	ARM	30	8.8	—	1,200 1/2	19 1/2	17 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	—
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37 1/2	6 1/2	ARM	30	8.8	—	1,200 1/2	19 1/2	17 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	—
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# National Statistics

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## A Nation Stuck In Statist Stasis

### Coal Town's Depression Mirrors Mongolia's Woes

By Seth Faison  
New York Times Service

NALAIKH, Mongolia — As the first rays of daylight hit the abandoned coal plant that looms nearby, Nangil scampers into the coal pits that puncture a broad plain, racing to claim a spot where she and her family can dig out small chunks of coal, sold at day's end for less than a penny a pound.

Just 10 years old, Nangil uses a crude shovel to scrape at the earth all day long. Her face and jacket are smeared black, and she says she has never been to school.

Like many remnants of the Soviet-supported system that ran Mongolia until 1990, the coal plant here ground to a halt when money for basic repairs fell short two years ago. The town's three other factories have closed since then, and the town administrator probably is not exaggerating when he says unemployment is close to 90 percent.

Smelling opportunity, a 28-year-old entrepreneur bought the coal plant this year and says he can operate it once its old debt and the local Communist-era officials are retired.

Until then, which may take years — families like Nangil's will have to rely on scavenging.

Mongolia, like the coal plant in Nalaikh, is caught in an economic valley between two systems. The old way, run by do-nothing officials who relied on subsidies and instructions from the Soviet Union, has collapsed. The new way, a market-driven system already attracting hungry young entrepreneurs, has made little headway.

"I have 11 months to feed, and we spend what we earn here every day," said Nangil's father, Sharzhu, who, like many Mongolians, uses only one name. "The new government says they'll do something, but all they've done so far is raise prices."

Mongolia's democratic government, elected this summer on a platform of radical economic change, promised to abandon the half-measures that characterized their Communist-era predecessors. In early September, prices rose for some essential goods such as gasoline, which jumped 60 percent. The government also plans to take one-third of the recipients off government pension rolls, arguing that benefits were extended to too many people under Communist rule.

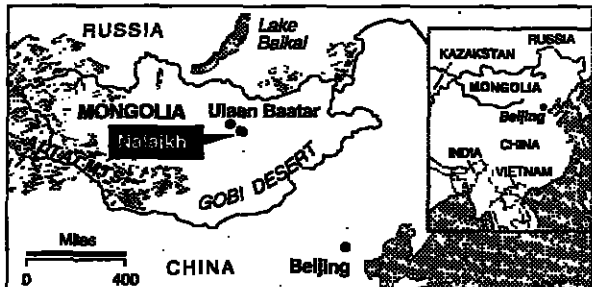
Nearly half of Mongolia's 2.4 million people are still nomadic herders. Since democratic change began in 1990, they have been allowed to own more animals, and their meager fortunes have grown slightly.

Yet incomes have fallen for the urban half of the population, victims of inflation that peaked at 320 percent in 1992 and is still more than 40 percent.

Though the economy is growing — it expanded 6.1 percent last year after shrinking for three years — the government estimates unemployment at 45 percent. In a place like



Nangil pauses near Nalaikh's shuttered coal plant.



Nalaikh, a town of 25,000 about 30 miles (50 kilometers) from the capital of Ulaanbaatar, life is getting desperate.

Buyandelger, the town administrator, said Nalaikh had outlawed scavenging of coal but never enforced the ban.

"These people have no other means of income," he said.

Like many officials appointed by the previous government, Mr. Buyandelger seems incapable of initiative to remedy the crisis that has befallen his town. "We were always waiting for instructions and subsidies from our Soviet big brothers," he said. "Without them, we don't know what to do."

Most critical to the town's economic health, Mr. Buyan-

See MONGOLIA, Page 21

## Philips Net Falls 77% in Quarter

### Chairman Vows 'No Sacred Cows' in Restructuring

By Edmund L. Andrews  
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — Philips Electronics NV, the giant Dutch electronics company, shocked investors Thursday with an unexpectedly big 77 percent plunge in third-quarter profit and clear evidence that its troubles are far from over.

Philips, best known for consumer electronics like compact-disk players and television sets, reported that its net profit for the quarter from operations dropped to 123 million guilders (\$72 million), less than half what analysts had been expecting.

The company also announced that it would take a 1 billion-guilder restructuring charge in the next quarter. That comes on top of an 800 million-guilder charge announced in July, which is being used to cover an overhaul of the video and audio products business.

The announcements marked a baptism of fire for Philips' new chairman, Cor Boonstra, a former executive at Sara Lee Corp. who came to Philips three years ago and took over as chairman Oct. 1.

Just two weeks ago, Philips had to retract statements made in July that its profit would improve in the second half of 1996. On Thursday, Mr. Boonstra jolted beleaguered analysts yet again, with results that were even worse than they had feared.

Philips also announced plans in July

to cut 6,000 jobs in its Sound and Vision unit, which makes televisions, videocassette recorders, CD players and other products. This week, PolyGram announced plans to take a \$90 million charge against earnings and cut about 400 people from the payroll. Mr. Boonstra said more layoffs were now likely in other parts of the company.

But in blunt language that helped revive Philips stock after the bad news was announced, Mr. Boonstra vowed to cut, close or sell businesses that cannot perform well enough.

"I will also take head-on what I call the bleeders in the company," he said in Eindhoven, Netherlands. "That means we will turn around, sell or close businesses that are not performing to our standards or not fitting into our portfolio."

"There are no taboos, no sacred cows," he said.

The talk about blood, and the prospect of big layoffs, apparently warmed the analysts' hearts. Philips stock, which had plunged nearly 5 percent when the results were first announced, ended the day up 3 percent at 58.30 guilders.

But the problem for Philips is that there is no single problem that has to be fixed. Many of Philips' lines of businesses are weak, and the one business that has usually been able to pick up the slack — special-purpose semiconductors — was hammered this summer by a worldwide drop in chip prices.

While many analysts cheered the prospect of a rapid overhaul, some were frustrated about the absence of any details on how a restructuring might work.

"It looks to me like a sea tanker that is drifting," said Robert Sweers, an analyst at Paribas Capital Markets. "I would like to see a bit more elaboration on what their strategy is."

Philips, with sales last year of 64 billion guilders, still embraces a confusing hodgepodge of businesses: light bulbs, televisions, CD players, software, chips and a 75 percent stake in PolyGram NV, the recorded-music company.

Though Philips has always been strong on technological innovation, its flashiest efforts have sometimes fizzled in the marketplace. Two of the most noteworthy flops in recent years have been digital cassette tape players and the much-touted CD-i, a compact disk player that could be used to run educational programs as well as play music. But the device never took off with consumers and has been abandoned.

Philips is now at the forefront of digital videodisks, a new technology that was hammered out with Toshiba Corp., Sony Corp., Time Warner Inc. and others that would also blend the features of CD-ROMs and videodisks. But the digital videodisk products, once expected to be introduced in September, have been delayed and are not expected on store shelves this Christmas.

## Moscow's Poor Tax Flow Angers IMF

By Michael R. Gordon  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Russia's efforts to collect back taxes have faltered badly, depriving the government of badly needed revenue and threatening its current loan from the International Monetary Fund.

Three months after President Boris Yeltsin was re-elected, chronic tax evasion has emerged as the most pressing political problem facing his government, aggravating the problem of back wages and delayed social payments.

The latest indication of Moscow's inability to raise revenue came Thursday, when Russia's central bank said it had failed to reach agreement with an IMF team monitoring Russia's compliance with the terms of a \$10.10 billion loan.

As a result, the IMF is expected to halt further payments from the loan. It did so in July, only to reverse itself in August.

"The parties failed to reach a common opinion on a number of problems," the bank said, singling out the problem of "strengthening budget revenues."

Even before the deadlock with the Fund, tax arrears were a volatile issue.

"There is no problem of tax collection or nonpayments in Russia — there is a problem of theft," the former acting prime minister, Yegor Gaidar, told the journal Arguments and Facts.

"We have several dozen big enterprises that do not pay taxes," he said. "Each such company has connections. They are powerful systems with their own people in the press, law-enforcement bodies, tax inspectorate and tax

police they pay money to."

Government officials say they are taking action but acknowledge that much more needs to be done. Finance Minister Alexander Livshits told Parliament the government had collected only 71 percent of anticipated tax revenue in the first nine months of 1996.

Tax collection suffered particularly just ahead of the presidential voting this summer, as powerful concerns waited to see who would come out on top.

There is no single reason for tax evasion. Some concerns are simply too broke to pay; Others are caught in a vicious circle, holding off on payments to the government until they are paid by creditors, and still other enterprises have sought to exploit political connections to minimize tax payments.

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### How AT&T's Search for No. 2 Changed the Rules

By Judith H. Dobrynski  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The search for a new president of AT&T Corp. — which ended Wednesday with the appointment of John Walter, chief executive of publishers R.R. Donnelley & Sons — was a milestone in U.S. corporate history: full of lighter moments, but also with important repercussions.

For AT&T shareholders, who have watched the company's core long-distance business sag under tough competition, the hiring of Mr. Walter, who will take over next Friday, could mean new drive. Surprised by his selection, Wall Street is skeptical, though, and AT&T shares fell \$2, nearly 5 percent, on the news. The shares lost a further \$1.625 Thursday, to \$36.25.

For Robert Allen, AT&T's chairman, it means an early end to a career he had hoped would extend to 2000, when he turns 65. He will now step down as chairman in 1998, when Mr. Walter will step up to the top job.

For corporate America and the executive-search industry, the episode changed the rules of the game. By retaining two top search firms rather than relying on one superstar recruiter, AT&T bent the standard that until now had prevented search firms from luring executives from their other clients.

Every executive in the land became fair game, reinforcing a trend that is turning executives, like professional athletes, into free agents.

"The whole issue of search firms collaborating is very controversial," said David Lord, a principal at Executive Search Information Services. "It is participating in a process that allows your client to be raided."

Through it all, AT&T was intent on keeping a lid on the recruiting process, fearful that the search would be second-guessed in the press, as IBM's



John Walter, AT&T's president-designate.

was. But Mr. Walter's name never surfaced. In fact, AT&T's search ended just as it started: in secret, long before the outside world even knew that AT&T needed a new No. 2 executive.

A few weeks before Alex Mandl quit as president Aug. 19, he informed Harold Burlingame, AT&T's senior vice president for human resources, and Mr. Allen that he might leave.

Apparently believing that no one in AT&T's huge executive ranks yet had the breadth of experience to be second in command, they decided to go outside. Under the use of a blind assignment to find an unnamed "senior executive," Mr. Burlingame called Dennis Carey at Spencer Stuart and Paul McCartney at Korn/Ferry International.

They were curious choices, many people said. Mr. Carey has worked extensively with chief executives, but mainly as co-head of Spencer Stuart's practice to recruit corporate directors.

Mr. McCartney is something of a star with

technology companies: In mid-1995, for example, he brought Lars Nyberg from Philips Electronics NV to head AT&T's beleaguered, soon-to-be-independent computer business. But AT&T this time wanted to look far afield, and Mr. McCartney is not a generalist.

Moreover, their selection bypassed the two men who had a nearly monopolistic hold on such high-profile searches: Thomas Neff, Spencer Stuart's chairman, and Gerard Roche, the chairman of Heidrick & Struggles.

But Mr. Burlingame, who chose Mr. Carey and Mr. McCartney because both had long track records with AT&T, asked each to make a list of candidates who had marketing and leadership skills and were familiar with technology and the service business.

AT&T also wanted someone who had run a big public company or a big piece of one, and it needed someone who could rally the troops, not Mr. Allen's strong suit.

They came up with 30 names altogether. Mr. Walter was on both lists with strong recommendations, Mr. Burlingame said. One night, he was called at his home to test his interest. When he returned the call the next day, he said he was surprised at the inquiry but would discuss it.

Early in September, while Mr. Walter was in the New York area on business, he carved out time to meet Mr. Allen and Mr. Burlingame. Mr. Walter described how he had led Donnelley through a transformation in printing technology — a key virtue in AT&T's eyes — and talked about his knowledge of telecommunications.

Other candidates, meanwhile, were going through the same inquiries.

Mr. Allen said there was no one moment when he settled on Mr. Walter; rather, he was impressed with "his style, his interaction with others, the questions he asked."

## German Workers Walk Out

### Sick-Pay Protest Reported to Idle 1,000 Factories

By John Schmid  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Tens of thousands of German industrial workers walked out the job Thursday to denounce employer efforts to save money by cutting sick pay.

Mass demonstrations at more than 1,000 factories and steel mills throughout Eastern and Western Germany, which followed the collapse on Wednesday of bargaining efforts, attracted more than double the turnout seen at rallies on Oct. 1, when a new law took effect that cuts minimum sick-pay benefits to 80 percent from 100 percent of normal pay.

The actions by the IG Metall union were viewed as a tactical success that gave a much-needed morale boost to workers in an industry that has lost nearly 150,000 jobs in the past 12 months.

The rallies also were the latest in a wave of labor actions intended to challenge the austerity measures of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who wants to reduce state spending to meet the fiscal benchmarks for the introduction of a single European currency in 1999 as well as trim welfare entitlements to reduce labor costs and stem Germany's loss of jobs.

Employer efforts to seize on the "humiliating law," as the union's leaflets dubbed the sick-pay provision, were described as a "belly flop" in the weekly newspaper Die Zeit. The business daily

Handelsblatt called the sick-pay affair a "bloody nose" for industrial giants such as Daimler-Benz AG. The waves of protest this month have forced Daimler and other big companies, which had declared they would cut sick-pay benefits, to back down and revert to full pay for sick days.

Thursday's rallies were timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the start of a 114-day strike by IG Metall in which the union eventually won the right to full sick pay. As in the Oct. 1 wave of "warning strikes," Thursday's action targeted automobile manufacturers such as Mercedes-Benz AG, a division of Daimler, and Audi AG, the luxury sedan division of Volkswagen AG.

The union also called out workers in other industries, such as electronics and steel. The union said it had virtually shut down steel mills for the day in the Ruhr valley, as tens of thousands of steelworkers from Thyssen AG, Krupp AG and other companies marched through city centers.

Another hard-hit state was Baden-Wuerttemberg in southwestern Germany, home to many of the nation's auto and electronics companies.

Critics, however, said the success might be short-lived for labor, as IG Metall's wage contract expires at the end of the year and thus will be due for renegotiation early next year, when unemployment again is expected to rise to new records.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Oct. 24 Libid-Libor Rates										Oct. 24									
	\$	DM	Yen	£	FF	Sc	Sw	DK	Nor		1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month		1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month
Australia	1.08	1.38	1.08	0.68	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	1-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	
Canada	0.70	0.90	0.70	0.45	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	3-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	3-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	
France	6.55	1.00	6.55	0.16	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	6-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	6-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	
Germany	1.93	1.00	1.93	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	9-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	9-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	
Italy	1.36	1.36	1.36	0.34	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	12-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	
Japan	108	108	1.00	0.009	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	18-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	18-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	
Netherlands	2.20	1.00	2.20	0.23	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	24-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	24-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	
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Sweden	8.46	8.46	8.46	0.12	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	48-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	48-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																				
UK	0.63	0.63	0.63	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																				
US	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																				

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.  
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates									
	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month
US	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
UK	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Germany	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
France	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Italy	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Japan	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Netherlands	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Spain	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Sweden	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Switzerland	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.  
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Other Dollar Values									
	Per \$	Per DM	Per Yen	Per £	Per FF	Per Sc	Per Sw	Per DK	Per Nor
Australia	0.92	1.18	0.92	0.58	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Canada	0.70	0.90	0.70	0.45	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
France	6.55	1.00	6.55	0.16	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Germany	1.93	1.00	1.93	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.36	1.36	1.36	0.34	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japan	108	108	1.00	0.009	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Netherlands	2.20	1.00	2.20	0.23	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spain	166	166	166	0.012	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sweden	8.46	8.46	8.46	0.12	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
UK	0.63	0.63	0.63	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
US	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.  
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Forward Rates									
	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month
US	5.50	5.5							















## ASIA/PACIFIC

# China Presses U.S. For WTO Solution

Ties Improve, but Troubles Remain

BEIJING — China said Thursday that its trade ties with the United States had improved but warned that major problems, including Beijing's long-delayed entry into the World Trade Organization, still needed to be resolved.

Beijing also hinted at possible retaliation against a U.S. decision last month to place punitive charges on Chinese textiles — a move it described as "totally unacceptable." Washington was penalizing China for attempting to circumvent quotas on its textile exports to the United States by shipping through third countries.

Press reports, meanwhile, quoted senior Chinese researchers as saying that political ties with Washington were at a "crossroads" that could lead either to a rapprochement or a second Cold War.

Yuan Ming, director of the Institute of International Relations at Beijing University, said the United States should be China's largest partner but seemed intent instead on being its "biggest troublemaker."

The warnings came as both sides prepared for a visit next month by Warren Christopher, the U.S. secretary of state. He would be the highest-ranking U.S. official to come to Beijing since relations between the two countries plunged after President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan made a controversial U.S. trip in June 1995.

Foreign Trade Minister Wu Yi of China said a recent series of high-level exchanges between Beijing

and Washington had helped ease friction over copyright piracy, textile quotas, Taiwan and human rights. But he said the two issues that needed attention were Beijing's failure to join the WTO and the lack of permanent most-favored-nation trade status for Chinese goods in the U.S. market.

The status, which gives trading partners the lowest possible tariffs, has in China's case been under review by Washington since the violent suppression of pro-democracy demonstrations in Beijing in 1989.

The U.S. Senate voted last month to try to defuse the issue by ending the "most-favored-nation" designation and substituting the phrase "normal trade relations."

"We hope the most-favored-nation issue will be solved once and for all," Mr. Wu said.

China is one of the United States' largest trading partners. U.S. companies sold about \$12 billion of goods to China last year, while Americans bought some \$46 billion of Chinese products.

Mr. Wu called on Washington to work harder with Beijing to hammer out conditions whereby China could secure a seat in the Geneva-based WTO, saying such moves would benefit trade links.

China has insisted on entering the world trade body under the easier terms accorded to developing nations. But many developed nations, including the United States, have demanded tougher entry requirements because of the sheer size of China's economy. (AFP, Reuters)

## Financing in India by Ford

NEW DELHI — Ford Motor Co. has formed two joint-venture finance companies in India to help develop the automotive industry.

One company, Ford Credit Kotak Mahindra Ltd., is owned 55 percent by Ford, 35 percent by Kotak Mahindra Finance Ltd. and 10 percent by Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., an Indian automaker. The venture will finance Ford dealers in India, which are getting their first shipments of the Escort car, Ford said Wednesday.

The second company, Kotak Mahindra Primus Ltd., will provide financing for other automakers in India. That company is 60 percent controlled by Kotak Mahindra Finance and 40 percent by Ford.

Ford has also set up finance operations in Thailand and Indonesia. India's car market was opened to foreign investors three years ago. Just 347,800 vehicles were sold in the country in the year ended March 31, but that figure is expected to double by 2000.

# Honda Heads for Home

TOKYO — When Japanese car-makers were suffering from the surge of the yen early last year, they scrambled to move production overseas to cut costs. Now Honda Motor Co. is considering moving production of its Accord Wagon model back home from America.

Honda said Thursday such a move could take place as early as the autumn of next year. It would be the first time a Japanese automaker had transferred production from an overseas base back to Japan.

The Accord Wagon is currently made at Honda's plant in Ohio, but the biggest market for the car is in Japan, where sales of recreational vehicles are booming, so the cars are being exported to Japan.

The business daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported Thursday that Honda would increase production of other models at the Ohio plant to offset the loss of Accord Wagon production. Honda plans to stop exporting

touched a low of just under 80 yen on April 18, 1995, but has since recovered substantially to stand at 112.84 yen in Tokyo on Thursday.

It is not certain, however, that the lower yen will lead to a change in production strategy for many Japanese exporters.

Demand for the Accord Wagon is growing in Japan, and Honda has a policy of trying to produce its products where they are sold, a spokesman said. Annual production of the Accord Wagon at the Ohio plant is about 70,000. About 45,000 of the Ohio-made wagons were exported to Japan in 1995.

The business daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported Thursday that Honda would increase production of other models at the Ohio plant to offset the loss of Accord Wagon production.

Honda plans to stop exporting

its Acura TL sedan to the United States in 1998 and to start making a similar model tailored to the U.S. market in Ohio, the paper said.

Toyota Motor Corp. stopped making the Scepter station wagon at its plant in Georgetown, Kentucky because of poor U.S. demand, and Toyota has said it may start producing the model in Japan instead.

Reflecting Japanese demand for small or sporty cars, another Japanese carmaker, Daihatsu Motor Co., plans to invest heavily in domestic vehicle manufacturing.

Daihatsu actually sells more cars in Japan than it exports, so it would make financial sense for the company to look at upgrading production facilities in Japan.

Daihatsu announced in July that it planned to spend 100 billion yen (\$899.7 million) to build a plant on Kyushu in southern Japan.

## Nissan's Toy-Car Ad Is a Hit in U.S.

By David Barboza  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rob Shtanen, a creative director and copywriter at TBWA Chiat/Day, said he started out with the idea of remote-control toy cars. Then he thought about live-action figures; then had one of those figures driving the car, and an idea was born.

"I was just looking for something that could be dynamic," he said of his work for Nissan Motor Corp. U.S.A. "I couldn't believe it when Nissan bought it — the idea of a toy car representing a real car."

Three months later, the advertising spot — featuring an action figure racing through a house in a toy car — is among the most popular on U.S. television.

The 60-second spot, part of Nissan's most ambitious campaign ever, features the line "Life Is a Journey — Enjoy the Ride." It starts with a toy action figure dropping from the jaws of a plastic dinosaur inside a house and coming to life to the accompaniment of Van Halen's recording of "You Really Got Me."

The character then leaps into a toy Nissan, speeds past a real cat, screeches to a halt in front of a dollhouse

and picks up a Barbie-like figure. As she gets into the car, a Nissan 300ZX, her jilted preppy companion grimaces in pain, and the two zoom off through the legs of a grinning "Mr. K." He is Nissan's new wizard-like icon, an actor who is supposed to represent the zesty founder and former president of Nissan Motor Corp. U.S.A., Yukaka Katayama.

The toy spot is done with stop-motion animation by Will Vinton Studios in Portland, Oregon. It uses real dolls, photographed frame by frame at a cost of more than \$1 million, double the budget of a regular Nissan commercial, according to TBWA Chiat/Day, a unit of Omnicom Group.

"How you feel about cars is very childlike, and in this we tap into that childlike enthusiasm," said Lee Clow, chairman and chief creative officer at TBWA Chiat/Day in Venice, California.

Mr. Clow said the agency's mandate was to create unconventional automobile advertising. "People don't really like car advertising," he said. "It's all the same: it's all sheet metal, features and usually some kind of deal at the end. We're changing the rules of how car advertising can be done."

## MONGOLIA: Desperate Economy Stuck in a Statist Stasis

Continued from Page 17

delger said, was restarting the coal mine.

The entrepreneur who has bought the plant, Erdnebilik, represents a new breed of entrepreneurs in Mongolia, where only those under 30, unschooled in the old ways, seem to have the courage to venture into the unknown of business and finance.

"I think I can make it work, but there are still a lot of obstacles," he said, smoking a Marlboro Light in a cafe dark from a blackout.

Mongolia's main producer of copper, the nation's biggest export, he said, runs its mine on coal that costs \$36 a ton and comes from Ukraine.

"I can give it to them for \$20 a ton and save them a lot of money," he said. "I've contacted them, but they

have not responded yet. I'm not in their system. They're state-owned, and we're private, and it's still like two train tracks that run parallel but never meet."

Mr. Erdnebilik owns the land where the coal scavengers dig, but he does not object.

"That stuff is very low-grade," he said. "You have to be desperate to dig that up."

## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
13000	2500	23000
12400	2400	22400
11800	2300	21800
11200	2200	21200
10600	2100	20600
10000	2000	20000
1996	1996	1996
Exchange Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	12,473.56	12,482.37 -0.15
Singapore Straits Times	2,059.61	2,046.46 +0.64
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,377.60	2,348.70 +1.32
Tokyo Nikkei 225	21,083.48	21,082.15 -0.37
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1,177.13	1,178.35 -0.10
Bangkok SET	944.51	958.06 -1.41
Seoul Composite Index	804.44	811.98 -0.93
Taipei Stock Market Index	6,458.91	6,437.06 +0.34
Manila PSE	3,041.78	3,049.59 -0.26
Jakarta Composite Index	575.85	575.40 +0.09
Wellington NZSE-40	2,352.91	2,320.38 +1.40
Bombay Sensitive Index	3,250.94	3,341.86 -2.72

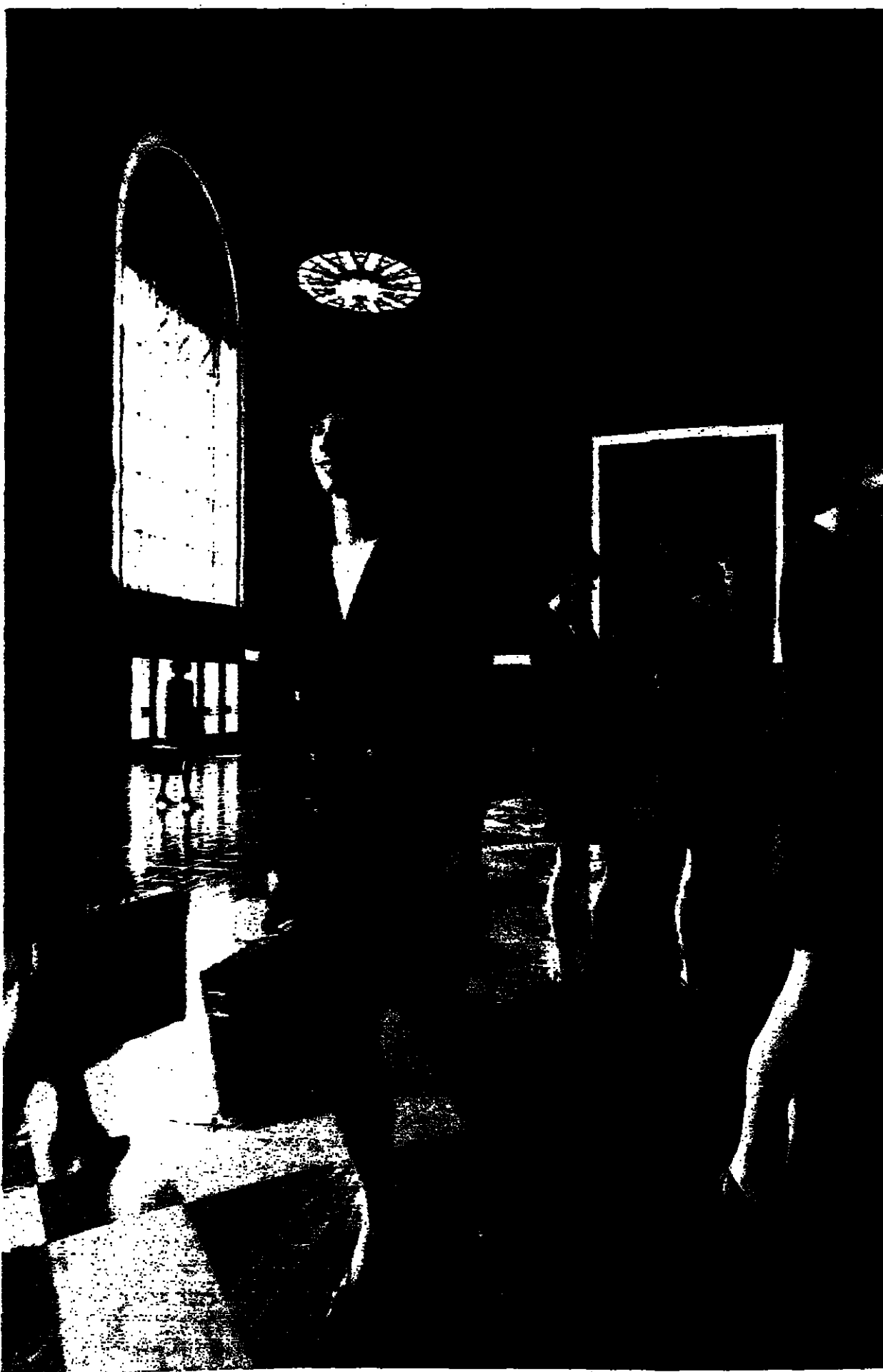
Source: Reuters

## Very briefly:

- State Bank of India said it would cut its prime lending rate by one percentage point, to 14.5 percent, next Friday.
- Bank of Thailand will allow greater foreign holdings in finance companies, the central bank said.
- Isuzu Motors Ltd. of Japan is studying plans to produce an off-road four-wheel-drive recreational vehicle in Thailand.
- Sharp Corp.'s first-half parent-company pretax profit rose 3 percent from a year earlier, to 36.10 billion yen (\$321.2 million). Strong audio and telecommunications sales helped lift revenue 5 percent, to 667.50 billion yen.
- Victor Co. of Japan's first-half parent-company pretax profit rose 20 percent, to 3.03 billion yen, as sales increased 4 percent, to 283.43 billion yen.
- The APEC Business Advisory Council released a report making 10 "flagship recommendations" to accelerate free trade and investment among members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.
- Samich Musical Instruments Co., the world's third-largest piano maker, is bankrupt. Korea Stock Exchange officials said.

## New Net Link for Japan

TOKYO — Japan Telecom Co., one of the nation's three long-distance carriers, said Thursday it would offer a computer network service with a link to the Internet. It did not specify prices, but it said its Open Data Network, to be launched in April, would cost less than a similar link being offered by Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. NTT's service, due to go on line in December, will provide as much as 15 hours of access to the Internet a month for 2,300 yen (\$20.46).



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